

CTET Solved Paper

Paper-2
16th Sept. 2016

Time: 2 hours 30 mins.

Total Marks: 150

Child Development and Pedagogy

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. Two students read the same passage yet construct entirely different interpretations of its meaning. Which of the following is **true** about them?
 - (1) It is not possible and the students need to re-read the passage.
 - (2) It is possible because the teacher has not explained the passage.
 - (3) It is possible because different factors affect learning of individuals in varied ways.
 - (4) It is not possible because learning is not meaning-making.
2. According to the national curriculum framework, 2005, learning is _____ and _____ in its character.
 - (1) active; social
 - (2) passive; simple
 - (3) passive; social
 - (4) active; simple
3. To enable students to think independently and become effective learners, it is important for a teacher to:
 - (1) offer rewards for each success achieved by the students
 - (2) teach students how to monitor their own learning
 - (3) give information in small units or chunks
 - (4) present information in an organized manner to make it easier to recall
4. If a teacher wants her students to acquire problem-solving skills, the students should be engaged in activities that involve:
 - (1) structured worksheets containing multiple-choice questions
 - (2) recall, memorization and comprehension
 - (3) drill and practice
 - (4) inquiring, reasoning and decision making
5. Knowing the naive conceptions that students bring to the classroom:
 - (1) pulls down the teacher's morale since it increases his work
 - (2) does not serve any purpose of the teacher
 - (3) helps the teacher to plan teaching more meaningfully
 - (4) hampers the teacher's planning and teaching
6. Which of the following factors affect learning?
 - (i) Motivation of the learner.
 - (ii) Maturation of the learner.
 - (iii) Teaching strategies.
 - (iv) Physical and emotional health of the learner.
 - (1) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (2) (i) and (ii)
 - (3) (i) and (iii)
 - (4) (i), (ii) and (iii)
7. Meaningful learning is:
 - (1) pairing and association between the stimulus and the response
 - (2) imitation of adults and more able peers
 - (3) passive receiving of the given information
 - (4) active creation of knowledge structures from personal experience
8. Which of the following is **not** one of the primary tasks of a teacher for effective student learning?
 - (1) Transmitting information to the students in a didactic manner.
 - (2) Knowing the concepts that students bring to the classroom.
 - (3) Requiring students to respond to higher-order questioning.
 - (4) Teaching students how to monitor and improve their own learning by effort.
9. Which of the following statements about principles of development is **incorrect**?
 - (1) Development depends on maturation and learning.
 - (2) Development takes place due to a constant interaction between heredity and environment.
 - (3) Every child goes through stages of development, yet there are wide individual differences among children.
 - (4) Development is a quantitative process which can be measured precisely.
10. The unique interaction of _____ and _____ can result in different paths and outcomes of development.
 - (1) challenges; limitations
 - (2) heredity; environment
 - (3) stability; change
 - (4) exploration; nutrition
11. Which of the following is **true** of school and socialization?
 - (1) School is an important agent of socialization.
 - (2) School does not play any role in socialization.
 - (3) School plays very little role in socialization.
 - (4) School is the first primary agent of socialization.
12. Which of the following statements is **correct** about Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
 - (1) Piaget argues that instead of progressing through stages, cognitive development is continuous.
 - (2) Piaget has proposed five distinct stages of cognitive development.
 - (3) The stages are invariant which means that no stage can be skipped.
 - (4) The sequence of the stages can vary according to the cultural context of children.

13. The concept of 'conversation' as proposed by Jean Piaget means that:
- (1) it is important to protect wildlife and forests
 - (2) certain physical properties remain the same even when outward appearances change
 - (3) one can arrive at the correct conclusion by systematically testing hypothesis
 - (4) taking the perspective of others into consideration is an important cognitive ability
14. Match the following in the light of Howard Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligence:
- | Type of Intelligence | | End State | |
|----------------------|--|----------------|--|
| (a) Musical | | (i) Therapist | |
| (b) Linguistic | | (ii) Poet | |
| (c) Interpersonal | | (iii) Athlete | |
| (d) Spatial | | (iv) Violinist | |
| | | (v) Sculptor | |
- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----------|------|------|-------|
| (1) (v) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (2) (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (v) |
| (3) (iv) | (ii) | (i) | (v) |
| (4) (iv) | (ii) | (v) | (iii) |
15. According to Lev Vygotsky:
- (1) interaction with adults and peers does not influence language development
 - (2) language development changes the nature of human thought
 - (3) culture plays a very small role in language development
 - (4) children learn language through a language acquisition device
16. Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning has been criticized on several counts. Which of the following statements is **correct** in the context of this criticism?
- (1) Kohlberg has not given typical responses to each stage or moral reasoning.
 - (2) Kohlberg has duplicated Piaget's methods of arriving at his theoretical framework.
 - (3) Kohlberg's theory does not focus on children's responses.
 - (4) Kohlberg has based his study primarily on a male sample.
17. Which of the following highlights assessment for learning?
- (1) The teacher assesses conceptual understanding of the students besides focussing on the processes of thinking.
 - (2) The teacher assesses the students by comparing their responses to 'standard' responses.
 - (3) The teacher assesses the students based on the information given in the textbooks.
 - (4) The teacher assesses a student based on his/her performance in comparison to others.
18. 'Child-centred' pedagogy means:
- (1) the teacher dictating the children what should be done
 - (2) giving primacy to children's experiences and their voices
 - (3) enabling the children to follow prescribed information
 - (4) the teacher leading all the learning in the classroom
19. Which of the following statements describes Piaget and Vygotsky's views on language and thought **correctly**?
- (1) According to Vygotsky, thought emerges first and according to Piaget, language has a profound effect on thought.
 - (2) According to Piaget, thought emerges first and according to Vygotsky, language has a profound effect on thought.
 - (3) Both view thought as emerging from the child's language.
 - (4) Both view language as emerging from the child's thought.
20. Watching her granddaughter arguing with her father for going on a school trip, the grandmother says, "Why can't you be obedient like a good girl? Who will marry you if you behave like a boy?" This statement reflects which of the following?
- (1) Gender constancy.
 - (2) Gender stereotypes about attributes of girls and boys.
 - (3) Improper gender identification of the girl.
 - (4) Difficulties faced by families in child-rearing.
21. Which of the following statements about assessment are **correct**?
- (a) Assessment should help students see their strengths and gaps and help the teacher fine-tune her teaching accordingly.
 - (b) Assessment is meaningful only if comparative evaluations of students are made.
 - (c) Assessment should assess not only memory but also understanding and application.
 - (d) Assessment cannot be purposeful if it does not induce fear and anxiety.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) (b) and (c) | (2) (a) and (b) |
| (3) (b) and (d) | (4) (a) and (c) |
22. According to the Right to Education Act, 2009, children with special needs should study.
- (1) at home with their parents and caregivers providing necessary support
 - (2) in special schools created exclusively for them
 - (3) in inclusive education setups with provisions to cater to their individual needs
 - (4) in vocational training centres which would prepare them for life skills
23. An effective teacher in a classroom, where students come from diverse backgrounds, would:
- (1) push students from deprived backgrounds to work hard so that they can match up with their peers
 - (2) focus on their cultural knowledge to address individual differences among the group
 - (3) ignore cultural knowledge and treat all his students in a uniform manner
 - (4) create groups of students with those from the same economic background put together

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24. Match the following principles of development with their correct descriptions:

Principle	Description
(a) Proximodistal trend	(i) Different children develop at different rates
(b) Cephalocaudal trend	(ii) Head to toe sequence
(c) Interindividual differences	(iii) In a single child, the rate of development can vary from one domain of development to the other
(d) Intraindividual differences	(iv) From the centre of body to outwards (v) Progression from simple to complex

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (v)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
(2) (ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(3) (ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(4) (iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

25. Which of the following statements about cognition and emotions is **correct**?

- (1) Cognition and emotions are intertwined and affect each other.
- (2) Cognition and emotions are processes independent of each other.
- (3) Cognition affects emotions but emotions do not affect cognition.
- (4) Emotions affect cognition but cognition does not affect emotions.

26. In an inclusive classroom with diverse learners, cooperative learning and peer-tutoring.

- (1) should be used only sometimes since it promotes comparison with classmates
- (2) should be actively discouraged and competition should be promoted
- (3) should be actively promoted to facilitate peer-acceptance
- (4) should not be practised and students should be segregated based on their abilities

27. A teacher can address diversity in her class by:

- (a) accepting and valuing differences
- (b) using socio-cultural background of children as a pedagogic resource
- (c) accommodating different learning styles
- (d) giving standard instruction and setting uniform benchmarks for performance

Select the **correct** answer using the code given below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) | (2) (a), (b) and (d) |
| (3) (b), (c) and (d) | (4) (a), (b) and (c) |

28. A teacher asks her class to cover sharp edges of furniture with cotton and use 'Touch and Feel' notice boards and books. The needs of which category of special learners is she attempting to cater to?

- (1) Visually-impaired learners.
- (2) Hearing-impaired learners.
- (3) Learning-impaired learners.
- (4) Socially disadvantaged learners.

29. Gifted children are best catered to by educational programmes that:

- (1) make use of gifts and reward to motivate them to perform according to minimum standards of learning
- (2) emphasize mastery of knowledge by recall
- (3) stimulate their thinking and give them opportunities to engage in divergent thinking
- (4) control their aggressive behaviour

30. Which of the following statements about students failure in schools are **correct**?

- (a) Students belonging to certain castes and communities fail since they do not have ability.
 - (b) Students fail in schools because appropriate rewards are not offered for their learning.
 - (c) Students fail because teaching is not done in a manner in which it is meaningful to them.
 - (d) Students fail because school system does not cater to individual child's needs and interests.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) (c) and (d) | (2) (b) and (c) |
| (3) (b) and (c) | (4) (b) and (d) |

Social Science/Social Studies

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

31. You observe that students exhibit prejudices in a Social Science class. What would be your most appropriate response ?

- (1) Organize a discussion on dimensions of social reality.
- (2) Ignore these comments.
- (3) Reprimand students.
- (4) Bring the chapter to a close.

32. From the given measures A, B and C, choose the most appropriate ones for teaching of social and political life :

- A. Case studies
- B. Definitions
- C. Visual materials

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) A, B and C | (2) A and B |
| (3) A and C | (4) B and C |

33. The most appropriate use of end-of-the-text questions in chapters is :

- (1) to identify important sections from the chapter
- (2) to enable students to understand and express in their own words what they have learnt
- (3) to assist teachers summarize the chapter for the students
- (4) to suggest questions for examinations

34. As per continuous and comprehensive evaluation, which of the following is most appropriate objectives regarding assessment ?

- (1) To encourage students to give responses
- (2) To check students' recall of subject content
- (3) To compare and rank students
- (4) To motivate students by giving marks

35. History will help you to :

- A. understand how the present evolved
- B. understand the working of our physical and social world
- C. compare the past with the present

Which of the above are correct ?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) A and B | (2) A, B and C |
| (3) B and C | (4) A and C |

36. A teacher wants to assign a project on 'Partition of India' based on primary sources. Which of the following is not a primary source ?
 (1) Newspaper archives (2) Oral history
 (3) Novels (4) Autobiographies
37. Which of the following subjects is not included in Social Science at the upper primary level ?
 (1) Psychology (2) Political Science
 (3) Geography (4) History
38. When a narrative is given on situations of two people living in different contexts, the Social Science teacher must encourage students to :
 (1) make caste/class/gender distinctions among them.
 (2) make value judgements about the characters in the narrative
 (3) examine information presented through them
 (4) identify role models from among them
39. Which of the following statements provides a correct description of Social Science at the upper primary level ?
 (1) It stimulates critical thinking and imagination.
 (2) It is less scientific and is based on beliefs.
 (3) It is not useful in real life and for getting employment.
 (4) It is full of facts which are to be memorized.
40. Which of the following human values would be most important for ensuring principles of social equality ?
 (1) Efficiency (2) Consumerism
 (3) Competitiveness (4) Mutual respect
41. A teacher wants students to find out the sources of funds available to a municipal corporation. Which of the following methods would be most reliable and feasible ?
 (1) Searching government web sites
 (2) Conducting interviews with councillors
 (3) Holding discussions amongst themselves
 (4) Organizing a lecture by an expert
42. Which of the following contents could be best depicted in a pie diagram ?
 (1) Distribution of air pressure
 (2) Distribution of water bodies
 (3) Distribution of ocean currents
 (4) Distribution of temperature
43. Which of the following learning materials is most relevant to teaching of 'Rotation of the Earth' at Class VI level ?
 (1) Globe (2) Atlas
 (3) Map (4) Chart
44. Consider the two themes A and B and choose the correct theme/themes to discuss gender parity :
 A. Dignity of labour
 B. Home management responsibilities
 (1) Both A and B are irrelevant
 (2) Only A is relevant
 (3) Only B is relevant
 (4) Both A and B are relevant
45. Which of the following methods could be considered most appropriate for encouraging students to think like historians ?
 (1) Source method (2) Project method
 (3) Storytelling (4) Inquiry method
46. The best methodology to teach the theme, 'Factory' would be to :
 (1) narrate a story
 (2) invite a resource person
 (3) organize a visit to an industrial plant
 (4) screen a documentary film
47. Consider the following three statements on the Rigveda and choose the correct answer :
 A. It was written 3500 years ago.
 B. It was composed in Prakrit.
 C. It has more than a thousand hymns.
 (1) A is false, B and C are true
 (2) A is true, B and C are false
 (3) B is true, A and C are false
 (4) C is true, A and B are false
48. In which of the following oceans is Mauna Kea (Hawaii), an undersea mountain higher than Mount Everest, found ?
 (1) The Indian Ocean (2) The Atlantic Ocean
 (3) The Pacific Ocean (4) The Arctic Ocean
49. *Vinaya Pitaka* is a book that records :
 (1) Jain teachings
 (2) Vedic rituals
 (3) Conversations among teachers
 (4) Buddhist rules
50. Who among the following supervises the work of the 'Patwaris' ?
 (1) Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat
 (2) Tehsildar
 (3) District Collector
 (4) SHO of the Police Station of the area
51. Which of the following statements is correct about Megaliths ?
 (1) All were found underground and hidden away from view.
 (2) They provided raw materials for making stone tools.
 (3) They were concentrated in the North-West of the Indian subcontinent.
 (4) They were used to mark burial sites.
52. Which of the following are not earthquake waves ?
 (1) Surface waves (2) Longitudinal waves
 (3) Harbour waves (4) Transverse waves
53. What is EDUSAT ?
 (1) The rocket that carries man-made satellites to be placed in the orbit around the Sun
 (2) A newly discovered planet in the solar system
 (3) An asteroid found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
 (4) A man-made Indian satellite
54. Which of the following spheres has living organisms including humans that are majorly affected as a result of global warming ?
 (1) Biosphere (2) Hydrosphere
 (3) Lithosphere (4) Atmosphere
55. In which of the following categories of rocks does Deccan Plateau of India, made up of basalt rocks, fall?
 (1) Sedimentary rocks
 (2) Extrusive igneous rocks
 (3) Intrusive igneous rocks
 (4) Metamorphic rocks

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56. Which of the following landforms is largely rich in mineral deposits?
(1) Valley (2) Plain
(3) Mountain (4) Plateau
57. Consider the following two statements about elections in a democracy:
A. In a representative democracy, people participate indirectly by electing their representatives who make decisions for the entire country.
B. The governments can be changed by regular elections.
Choose the correct option.
(1) Both A and B are false
(2) A is true, B is false
(3) A is false, B is true.
(4) Both A and B are true
58. Which of the following is not a site of the Mughal Chahar Bagh ?
(1) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
(2) Humayun's Tomb
(3) Shalimar Garden
(4) Lal Mahal Bari
59. Which of the following statements is correct about Panchayati Raj System in India ?
(1) The Secretary of the Gram Sabha is elected by its members.
(2) The Zila Parishad is the second tier of the Panchayati Raj System.
(3) The tenure of a Gram Panchayat is 4 years.
(4) Each state of the country has its own laws with regard to the Panchayats within the constitutional guidelines.
60. The verses and ideas of which of the following personalities have been preserved in 'Panchvani' and 'Bijak' ?
(1) Mirabai (2) Kabir
(3) Guru Nanak (4) Ravidas
61. Which of the following statements about the Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga is correct ?
(1) It became much stronger against the weaker Bundelas and Marathas.
(2) It was a rich kingdom. It earned wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.
(3) In 1565, the Mughal forces attacked Garha Katanga and were defeated by Rani Durgawati.
(4) The kingdom only comprised cities.
62. The wall relief from Cave 15, Ellora, which shows Vishnu as Narasimha, the man-lion, is a work of which period ?
(1) Gurjara-Pratihara period
(2) Rashtrakuta period
(3) Chalukya period
(4) Gupta period
63. From among the following, which is a correct feature of the 'Barter system' ?
(1) It is a trade in which goods are exchanged with the use of money.
(2) It makes exchange of things easier.
(3) It is an expensive and time-consuming process.
(4) It is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

64. In which of the following landforms are 'Mushroom rocks' found ?
(1) Desert (2) Delta
(3) Glacial moraine (4) Sea cave
65. Under whom did Bengal gradually break away from the Mughal control in the 18th century ?
(1) Nadir Shah
(2) Murshid Quli Khan
(3) Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah
(4) Alivardi Khan
66. Match the following and choose the correct answer :

Layers of the atmosphere	Features
(a) Troposphere	(i) Ionosphere is part of this layer.
(b) Stratosphere	(ii) Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space.
(c) Mesosphere	(iii) It contains a layer of ozone gas.
(d) Thermosphere	(iv) Almost all the weather phenomena occur in this layer.

a	b	c	d
(1) iv	iii	ii	i
(2) i	ii	iii	iv
(3) ii	i	iv	iii
(4) iii	iv	i	ii

67. Consider the following two statements about medical tourists in India :
A. They are foreigners who come to India specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that provide world class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries.
B. They are migrants from within India who move from one state to another where there are low-cost hospitals that offer world class facilities at less than what they would have to pay in their own state.
Choose the correct option.
(1) Both A and B are false
(2) A is true, B is false
(3) A is false, B is true
(4) Both A and B are true
68. Ramabai who championed the cause of women's education never went to school. Yet she was given the title 'Pandita' because :
(1) widows and poor women in her Mission were not only encouraged to become literate but also become independent with the help of vocational skills
(2) she learnt to read and write from her parents
(3) she could read and write Sanskrit, remarkable achievement, as women during her time were not allowed to acquire such knowledge
(4) she set up a Mission in Khedagaon near Pune for promoting women's education

69. In 1856, who among the following Governor Generals decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal King and after his death none of the descendants would be recognized as a King ?
 (1) Cornwallis (2) Canning
 (3) Dalhousie (4) Hastings
70. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** about Gandhiji's views on colonial education ?
 (1) Education in English distanced Indians from their social surroundings.
 (2) Colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
 (3) Western education valued textbooks rather than life experiences and practical knowledge.
 (4) English education focussed on oral knowledge rather than reading and writing.
71. Consider the following two statements about the changes brought about in the administrative policies of the British Government immediately after the Revolt of 1857 :
 A. The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and transferred all powers of the East India Company to the British Crown.
 B. It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be increased and the number of European soldiers would be decreased.
 Choose the correct option.
 (1) Both A and B are false
 (2) A is true, B is false
 (3) A is false, B is true
 (4) Both A and B are true
72. Who among the following was a veteran nationalist leader of the 'Salt Satyagraha' in South India ?
 (1) C. Rajagopalachari
 (2) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (3) Potti Sriramulu
 (4) Mahatma Gandhi
73. Jyotirao Phule dedicated his book, Ghulamgiri to which of the following ?
 (1) Indian soldiers who died in the Second World War
 (2) Indians who participated in the Indian freedom struggle
 (3) Americans who participated in the American Civil War to end slavery
 (4) Women who participated in the Suffragette Movement in Britain
74. Consider the following two statements about the High Courts in India :
 A. The High Courts are under the State Governments and act on their behalf.
 B. All judges of the High Courts are appointed in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the states.
 Choose the correct option.
 (1) Both A and B are false
 (2) A is true, B is false
 (3) A is false, B is true
 (4) Both A and B are true
75. Which of the following items known as 'Calico' were taken back by the Portuguese to Europe from India ?
 (1) Piece goods (2) Spices
 (3) Cotton textiles (4) Muslin
76. A teacher feels that there is considerable content-load at the upper primary level. Suggest the best approach from the following options to resolve this problem.
 (1) Skip the activities which are not examined.
 (2) Identify important areas from each chapter and give notes.
 (3) Teach the whole syllabus rapidly.
 (4) Develop themes that could teach several concepts across disciplinary boundaries.
77. Deep bores are made to reach mineral deposits that lie at great depths. This kind of mining is known as :
 (1) quarrying (2) open-cast mining
 (3) shaft mining (4) drilling
78. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of :
 (1) deposit resource (2) actual resource
 (3) potential resource (4) stock resource
79. Hot springs are formed as a result of heat energy obtained from :
 (1) geothermal energy (2) solar energy
 (3) tidal energy (4) wind energy
80. From among the following, select the correct feature of plantation farming practised in the world.
 (1) In this type of farming, farmers work with the help of their family members for an intensive use of land.
 (2) This cultivation is practised in the interior of the semi-arid lands of the midlatitudes.
 (3) There is low yield per acre.
 (4) This is a commercial type of farming practised on large estates.
81. Which of the following cities had always a unique advantage as a city with highest availability of middle and top management talent ?
 (1) Bengaluru (Bangalore) (2) Pune
 (3) Chandigarh (4) Kochi
82. The Legislature' organ of the state refers to :
 (1) bureaucrats responsible for implementing laws
 (2) the judges of the Supreme Court
 (3) the elected representatives of the citizens
 (4) every citizen of the country
83. Which of the following statements about the redressal of a case under criminal law is correct ?
 (1) First FIR is lodged with the police and then a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
 (2) First FIR is lodged with the police and it is then that the case is filed in the court.
 (3) No FIR is lodged and a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
 (4) First the case is filed in the court and then the FIR is lodged with the police.
84. Which of the following statements about the role of police in investigating a crime is correct ?
 (1) Police can use confessions made in police custody as evidence against the accused.
 (2) The Supreme Court guidelines do not allow police to torture or beat or shoot anyone during investigation.
 (3) It is the job of police to decide whether a person is guilty or not.
 (4) If police think that the evidence points to the guilt of the accused person, then they may file an FIR in the court.

85. Consider the following two statements on Fundamental Rights :

- A. All Fundamental Rights laid down in the Constitution of India are enforceable in court.
- B. The Right against Exploitation allows a citizen to move the higher court if he/she believes that the decision taken by a lower court is unjust.

Choose the correct option.

- (1) Both A and B are false
- (2) A is true, B is false
- (3) A is false, B is true
- (4) Both A and B are true.

Directions (Q. Nos. 86 to 88): Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow.

Ranjan, who uses a wheelchair, has his classes held on the third floor of the school building. He waits everyday for the attendants to lift him up and carry him to his class through a crowd of students.

86. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is being violated ?

- (1) Article 360
- (2) Article 15
- (3) Article 25
- (4) Article 370

87. Which provision of the Disabilities Act, 1995, is the school not following ?

- (1) Schemes and programmes for non-formal education
- (2) Educational rights of persons with disability
- (3) Safe access to public places and buildings with ramps
- (4) Mainstream and integrated education for persons with disability

88. Which of the following activities with students would be most appropriate for developing empathy towards Ranjan ?

- (1) Brainstorm on how to lift up the wheelchair.
- (2) Ask students to carry Ranjan up and down the stairs.
- (3) Hold a role-play where students experience being carried in a wheelchair.
- (4) Invite a lawyer to give a lecture on 'Persons with Disabilities Act'.

89. While selecting a historical narrative, which of the following objectives should be considered ?

- (1) Imparting value judgements
- (2) Highlighting popular incidents
- (3) Valorizing famous personalities
- (4) Making causal relations and inferences

90. You are teaching the topic, "The Cholas" from the chapter, 'New Kingdoms'. At the end of the lesson, there is a section 'Elsewhere', providing information on the Tang Dynasty of China (Class VII, Our Past II, Page No. 28). As a Social Science teacher, what would be your pedagogical consideration in discussing this?

- (1) Provide students with a chance to imagine China's past.
- (2) Compare historical development in different societies.
- (3) Introduce students to world history.
- (4) Make students aware of interesting facts.

Language: English

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 91 to 105) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

91. Language is a tool because:

- (1) it is used for communication
- (2) it is used for processing ideas
- (3) it is used for thinking
- (4) it is used for conveying ideas

92. Children can best learn a language when they have:

- (1) a proficient language teacher
- (2) inhibition
- (3) motivation
- (4) a good textbook

93. TBLT in second language teaching is:

- (1) Task Book Language Teaching
- (2) Tool-Based Language Teaching
- (3) Task-Based Language Teaching
- (4) Task-Based Language Training

94. The second language should be taught through:

- (1) using the target language as much as it is possible
- (2) mother tongue and translation
- (3) learners background and talent
- (4) grammar and rules of language

95. There are 44 sounds in English. Out of these, how many sounds are vowels and how many are consonants respectively?

- (1) 5, 39
- (2) 22, 22
- (3) 10, 34
- (4) 20, 24

96. A speech community refers to a community which:

- (1) speaks different dialects
- (2) uses different languages
- (3) speaks the same language
- (4) connects by virtue of a link language

97. Pedagogical grammar is:

- (1) learning of meanings through form
- (2) learning of rules first and then the meanings of words
- (3) learning of grammar in context through use
- (4) learning of grammar through prose and poetry

98. When learners have diverse linguistic backgrounds, the teacher should:

- (1) form groups in accordance with their linguistic backgrounds
- (2) ascertain their learning styles
- (3) use multilingual approach
- (4) start the class with brainstorming sessions

99. Which of the following ways is **not** appropriate for teaching a reading text?

- (1) Teacher reads out and explains the text line-by-line.
- (2) Learners are made into groups and asked to read by taking turns.
- (3) Learners read individually and discuss with their friends the ideas of the text.
- (4) Learners divide the text into small chunks and read.

100. Post-reading tasks are meant for:

- (1) assessing the learning and connecting it to real-life situations
- (2) giving the meaning of difficult words
- (3) introducing the main idea of the text
- (4) explaining the grammatical rules in the text

101. Intensive reading is aimed at helping the learners read a text for:
 (1) improving study skills
 (2) accuracy
 (3) pleasure only
 (4) information
102. Process writing approach could be described as:
 (1) horizontal approach (2) bottom-up approach
 (3) top-down approach (4) vertical approach
103. Abeera, an English teacher, describes a scene and asks the learners to draw what they have heard. This is a:
 (1) picture story (2) mutual dictation
 (3) picture dictation (4) picture composition
104. While teaching a 'One-Act Play', a tableau can be used as one of the teaching strategies. The tableau refers to:
 (1) a monologue
 (2) silent still image made by actors posing as characters
 (3) some musical instrument
 (4) dialogues between different actors
105. A teacher divides her class into pairs to exchange their notebooks and make corrections as per the direction of the teacher. What does she do?
 (1) Group assessment (2) Correction
 (3) Assessment (4) Peer assessment

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 106 to 114) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

What we call Old Delhi is actually only about 350 years old, which is not terribly ancient, considering that the city was inhabited around 1000 to 800 BC. But it is a good place to look because Old Delhi has retained its character from the Mughal days. Most of what we call Old Delhi was built by the emperor Shah Jahan who, with characteristic modesty, called it Shahjahanabad. The city was built around 1640-1650 AD (so, by Delhi standards, it is actually young!) and remained the capital of the Mughal empire ever since.

India was one of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East. The original Chandni Chowk was built around a canal of the Yamuna, which passed down the street, forming a pool that reflected the moonlight and gave the area its name.

The business of Chandni Chowk was business only. Some people say that it was the ruthless reprisals from the British after the 1857 Mutiny/War of Independence that destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk; as did the looting that was the hallmark of the East India Company's soldiers. Others say that the rot set in after New Delhi was created in the 20th century.

Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now. It is overcrowded, parts of it are dirty and its wonderful historical mansions are now in disrepair. In an era when the world's great squares have become landmarks, why should Chandni Chowk become a slum?

106. Study the following statements:

- A. A canal used to run through Chandni Chowk.
 B. Business and trading was done on the banks of the canal.
 C. People visited Chandni Chowk to view the moonlight reflected in the canal.

Which of the above statements are **true**?

- (1) A, B and C (2) A and B
 (3) B and C (4) A and C

107. Shah Jahan named to the new city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. It shows his:

- (1) love of art (2) pride
 (3) modesty (4) character

108. By Delhi standards, Old Delhi is called young because:

- (1) it was built around 1640-1650 AD
 (2) it was an active business centre
 (3) it was visited by young tourists
 (4) it was inhabited around 1000-800 BC

109. During the Mughal period, Delhi was very prosperous because:

- (1) it was built by Shah Jahan
 (2) it was looted by East India Company's soldiers
 (3) a lot of trade and commerce took place here
 (4) it was ruled by the rich Mughals

110. East India Company's soldiers were:

- (1) greedy but not cruel (2) noble and brave
 (3) cruel and greedy (4) cruel but not greedy

111. "_____ a pool that reflected the moonlight

Which part of speech is the underlined word?

- (1) An interjection (2) A pronoun
 (3) An adjective (4) A determiner

112. "_____ terribly ancient, considering that

The underlined word is a/an:

- (1) adverb (2) noun
 (3) participle (4) verb

113. "Either way, Chandni Chowk is a mess now."

The word 'mess' means the same as:

- (1) upset (2) canteen
 (3) snare (4) confusion

114. "_____ a pool that reflected the moonlight

The word opposite in meaning to 'reflected' is:

- (1) discredited (2) imitated
 (3) claimed (4) absorbed

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 115 to 120) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

I love the Brooks which down their channels fret,
 Even more than when I tripped lightly as they;
 The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
 Is lovely yet;

The Clouds that gather round the setting sun
 Do take a sober colouring from an eye
 That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality;
 Another race hath been, and other palms are won.
 Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
 Thanks to its tenderness, its joys, and fears,
 To me the meanest flower that blows can give
 Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

115. The poet loves the brooks:

- (1) because he too can run briskly like them
- (2) because they flow between their banks
- (3) now more than when he was young
- (4) as they are overflowing their banks

116. The clouds around the setting sun make the poet:

- (1) sad
- (2) thought
- (3) happy
- (4) curious

117. During his lifetime, the poet has thought about:

- (1) love in human heart
- (2) the rat race of man
- (3) the dawn of the new day
- (4) mortal natural of man

118. Today the poet is thankful for:

- A. the human heart which is full of joys and sorrows
- B. the beauty of the meanest flower
- C. the palms won by him in the race of life

Which of the above are true?

- (1) A, B and C
- (2) A and B
- (3) B and C
- (4) A and C

119. The figure of speech used in line 1 is:

- (1) irony
- (2) a simile
- (3) a metaphor
- (4) personification

120. "The innocent brightness _____" is an example of:

- (1) irony
- (2) metonymy
- (3) synecdoche
- (4) transferred epithet

Language: Hindi

निर्देश (121-135): नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

121. सरसरी तौर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषयवस्तु का पता कर लेना—

- (1) पढ़ने की कुशलता का अंतिम पड़ाव है।
- (2) पढ़ने की निम्न स्थिति को दर्शाता है।
- (3) पढ़ने की एक महत्वपूर्ण कुशलता है।
- (4) पढ़कर समझने का पहला प्रयास है।

122. बच्चों के बोलना सीखने के संदर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (1) अपनी भाषा से इतर भाषाओं को सुनने के लिए मना करना चाहिए।
- (2) सभी बच्चों की बोलना एवं सुनना सीखने की गति समान होती है।
- (3) बच्चों को प्रारम्भ से ही शुद्ध उच्चारण के प्रति सचेत रहना चाहिए।
- (4) बच्चों को सुनने और बोलने के अधिक-से-अधिक अवसर देने चाहिए।

123. भोजपुरीभाषी मोना 'श' को 'स' और 'र' को 'ड़' बोलती है। इसका सर्वाधिक संभावित कारण है—

- (1) उच्चारणगत त्रुटि
- (2) मातृभाषा से प्रेम
- (3) हिन्दी भाषा की कठिनता
- (4) मातृभाषा का व्याघात

124. कक्षा III की शिक्षिका अपने विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक से इतर भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के बाल-साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है, क्योंकि वह चाहती है कि बच्चे—

- (1) तरह-तरह की विधाओं से परिचित हो सकें
- (2) विभिन्न बाल-साहित्यकारों के नाम जान सकें
- (3) अपनी पठन-क्षमता बढ़ा सकें
- (4) बाल-साहित्य के प्रकाशकों के बारे में जान सकें

125. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरणिक पक्षों, शब्दों की बारीकियों, के आकलन के संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है—

- (1) शब्दकोषीय शब्द-सम्पदा का ज्ञान
- (2) परिभाषाओं को जानना
- (3) संदर्भ में व्याकरण समझना
- (4) पाठ्य-पुस्तकीय व्याकरण के नियम जानना

126. आपने अपने विद्यार्थियों को एक प्रश्न दिया है—“घर से विद्यालय आने तक आप रास्ते में जो-जो चीजें देखते हैं, उन्हें लिखें।” आपकी कक्षा में एक विद्यार्थी दृष्टि-बाधित है। आप—

- (1) स्वयं प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखकर देंगी।
- (2) उसे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखने के लिए मना करेंगी।
- (3) उसे कहेंगी कि अपने सहपाठी से पूछकर लिख लो।
- (4) प्रश्न में उस बच्चे की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तन करेंगी।

127. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी है—

- (1) पाठ के व्याकरण की जाँच-परख करना।
- (2) पाठोंत प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखवाना।
- (3) पाठ की विषयवस्तु को लिखवाना।
- (4) पाठ में आई कहानी को आगे बढ़वाना।

128. “बच्चे अपने चारों ओर लिखित सामग्री का जितना उपयोग होते देखेंगे उतनी ही लिखित भाषा के प्रति उनकी समझ सहज रूप से बनती जाएगी।” उपर्युक्त कथन का निहितार्थ है—

- (1) बच्चों को अपने इर्द-गिर्द विज्ञापन, होर्डिस, कैलेंडर, बाल-साहित्य, सूचियाँ आदि देखने-पढ़ने के अवसर मिलते रहने चाहिए।
- (2) बच्चों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में बहुत-से पाठ होने चाहिए।
- (3) बच्चों को गृहकार्य में लेखन-संबंधी कार्य ही देना चाहिए।
- (4) बच्चों को श्यामपट्ट पर लिखे हुए तथ्य अपनी कॉपी में लिखने के अधिकाधिक अवसर देने चाहिए।

129. 'भाषा अर्जन' के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- (1) यह परिवार में ही होता है।
- (2) यह सहज होता है।
- (3) यह कठिन होता है।
- (4) यह विद्यालय में ही होता है।

130. निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति में आप कहेंगे कि 'पठन' हो रहा है?

- (1) उचित गति एवं प्रवाह
- (2) अनुमान के साथ भाव ग्रहण
- (3) प्रत्येक शब्द का सही उच्चारण
- (4) ध्वनि का उतार-चढ़ाव

131. उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में हिन्दीतर भाषाओं की रचनाओं को भी स्थान देने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है—

- (1) अन्य भाषाओं के उत्कृष्ट साहित्य से परिचित कराना।
- (2) अन्य भाषाओं के व्याकरण से परिचित कराना।
- (3) अन्य भाषाओं के रचनाकारों से परिचित कराना।
- (4) अन्य भाषाओं के साथ तुलना करना।

132. बच्चों की सशक्त लेखन क्षमता का परिचायक है—

- (1) आलंकारिक भाषा
- (2) सुंदर लिखावट
- (3) सशक्त वाक्य-विन्यास
- (4) मौलिक विचार

133. मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ सीखने-सिखाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है—

- (1) मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का निर्माण करना।
- (2) मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का सुचिंतित प्रयोग करना।
- (3) मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का अर्थ बताना।
- (4) कोश से मुहावरा एवं लोकोक्ति का अर्थ देखना।

134. निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार के प्रश्न बच्चों की भाषागत रचनात्मकता का आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक रूप से उपयुक्त होंगे?
- (1) बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न
 - (2) मुक्त अंत वाले प्रश्न
 - (3) एक शब्द में उत्तर वाले प्रश्न
 - (4) 'सही कथन पर निशान लगाओ' वाले प्रश्न

135. तपस्या सातवीं कक्षा में विभिन्न संदर्भों में 'पृथ्वी', 'वसुधा' और 'भूमि' शब्दों के प्रयोगों की तरफ बच्चों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। ऐसा करने में उसका उद्देश्य है—
- (1) भाषा का व्याकरणिक ज्ञान देना।
 - (2) शब्द-भण्डार का विकास कराना।
 - (3) हिन्दी की बारीकियाँ समझाना।
 - (4) पर्यायवाची शब्दों की परिभाषा देना।

निर्देश (136-144): नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

उत्तर भारत के संत कवि कबीर और दक्षिण भारत के संत कवि तिरुवल्लुवर के समय में लगभग दो हजार वर्ष का अंतराल है किन्तु इन दोनों महाकवियों के जीवन में अद्भुत साम्य पाया जाता है। दोनों के माता-पिता ने जन्म देकर इन्हें त्याग दिया था, दोनों का लालन-पालन निस्संतान दम्पतियों ने बड़े स्नेह और जतन से किया था। व्यवसाय से दोनों जुलाहे थे। दोनों ने सात्विक गृहस्थ जीवन की साधन की थी। तिरुवल्लुवर का प्रामाणिक जीवन-वृत्तांत प्राप्त नहीं होता। प्रायः उन्हें चैन्नई के निकट मझलापुर गाँव का जुलाहा माना जाता है किन्तु कुछ लोगों के अनुसार वे राजा एल्लाल के शासन में एक बड़े पदाधिकारी थे और उन्हें वैसा ही सम्मान प्राप्त था जैसा चंद्रगुप्त के शासनकाल में चाणक्य को। उनके बारे में अनेक दंतकथाएँ प्रचलित हैं। जैसे कहा जाता है कि एक संन्यासी नारी जाति से घृणा करता था। उसका विश्वास था कि स्त्रियाँ बुराई की जड़ हैं और उनके साथ ईश्वर-भक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। तिरुवल्लुवर ने बड़े आदर से उसे अपने घर बुलाया। दो दिन उनके परिवार में रहकर संन्यासी के विचार ही बदल गए। उसने कहा, "यदि तिरुवल्लुवर और उनकी पत्नी जैसी जोड़ी हो तो गृहस्थ जीवन ही श्रेष्ठ है।"

कबीर के दोहों की भाँति तिरुवल्लुवर ने भी छोटे छंद में कविता रची जिसे 'कुरल' कहा जाता है। कुरलों का संग्रह 'तिरुवल्लुवर' उनका एकमात्र ग्रंथ है। तिरुक्कुरल को तमिल भाषा का वेद माना जाता है। इसका प्रत्येक कुरल एक सूक्ति है और ये सूक्तियाँ सभी धर्मों का सार हैं। सम्पूर्ण मानवजाति को शुभ के लिए प्रेरित करना ही इसका उद्देश्य प्रतीत होता है। जैसे धर्म के बारे में दो कुरलों का आशय है—
भद्र पुरुषो! पवित्र मानव होना ही धर्म है। स्वच्छ मन वाले बनो और देखो तुम उन्नति के शिखर पर कहाँ-से-कहाँ पहुँच जाते हो।
झूठ न बोलने के गुण को ग्रहण करो तो किसी अन्य धर्म की आवश्यकता ही न रहेगी।

136. यदि कबीर का समय पंद्रहवीं शताब्दी ईसवी है तो तिरुवल्लुवर का समय होगा—

- (1) लगभग पहली सदी ईसवी
- (2) लगभग 1500 वर्ष ई.पू.
- (3) लगभग 1000 वर्ष ई.पू.
- (4) लगभग 500 वर्ष ई.पू.

137. तिरुवल्लुवर के अनुसार श्रेष्ठ धर्म है—

- (1) किसी अन्य धर्म की आवश्यकता न रहना।
- (2) ईश्वर में आस्था होना।
- (3) मन से पवित्र होना।
- (4) मंदिरों में जाना।

138. 'तमिल' किस देश-प्रदेश की भाषा है?

- (1) कर्नाटक
- (2) श्रीलंका
- (3) तमिलनाडु
- (4) केरल

139. जो संबंध चंद्रगुप्त का चाणक्य से था वही संबंध—

- (1) तिरुवल्लुवर का एल्लाल से था।
- (2) चाणक्य का चंद्रगुप्त से था।
- (3) चंद्रगुप्त का एल्लाल से था।
- (4) एल्लाल का तिरुवल्लुवर से था।

140. तिरुवल्लुवर और कबीर में साम्य के बिन्दु हैं—

- (क) जन्म के बाद माता-पिता के द्वारा त्याग देना।
 - (ख) एक-से छंद में कविता करना।
 - (ग) जुलाहे का व्यवसाय करना।
 - (घ) नारी जाति से घृणा करना।
- सही विकल्प को चुनिए।

- (1) (क) तथा (ख)
- (2) (क), (ख) तथा (ग)
- (3) (क), (ख) तथा (घ)
- (4) (ख) तथा (ग)

141. नारी जाति से घृणा करने वाले संन्यासी के विचार तिरुवल्लुवर ने कैसे बदले?

- (1) उसका स्वागत-सत्कार करके
- (2) सुंदर उपदेश देकर
- (3) अपनी रचनाएँ सुनाकर
- (4) अपनी गृहस्थी का साक्षी बनाकर

142. 'ईश्वर-भक्ति' शब्द का विग्रह और समास होगा—

- (1) ईश्वर की भक्ति करता हो जो-बहुव्रीहि
- (2) ईश्वर और भक्ति-द्वंद्व
- (3) ईश्वर की भक्ति-तत्पुरुष
- (4) ईश्वर रूपी भक्ति-कर्मधारय

143. किसी धर्म की आवश्यकता कब नहीं रह जाती?

- (1) ईश्वर की शरण माँग लेने पर
- (2) नास्तिक हो जाने पर
- (3) धर्म पर विश्वास न होने पर
- (4) झूठ को त्याग देने पर

144. 'स्नेह' और 'जतन' शब्द क्रमशः हैं—

- (1) आगत और तद्भव
- (2) तत्सम और तद्भव
- (3) तद्भव और देशज
- (4) देशज और आगत

निर्देश (145-150): नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही/सबसे उचित उत्तर वाले विकल्प को चुनिए—

माँ तुम्हारा ऋण बहुत है मैं अकिंचन
किन्तु फिर भी कर रहा इतना निवेदन
थाल में लाऊँ सजाकर भाल जब भी
कर दया स्वीकार लेना वह समर्पण।
माँ मुझे बलिदान का वरदान दे दो।
तोड़ता हूँ मोह का बंधन क्षमा दो
आज सीधे हाथ में तलवार दे दो
और बाएँ हाथ में ध्वज को थमा दो।
सुमन अर्पित चमन अर्पित
नीड़ का कण-कण समर्पित
चाहता हूँ देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ।

145. 'माँ' संबोधन किसके लिए है?

- (1) देवी दुर्गा के लिए
- (2) जननी के लिए
- (3) पृथ्वी के लिए
- (4) मातृभूमि के लिए

146. कवि निवेदन कर रहा है—

- (1) उस पर दया की जाए
- (2) उसे ऋण चुकाने का अवसर मिले
- (3) वह मूल्यवान् थाल में माथा सजाकर लाए
- (4) उसके जीवनदान को स्वीकार किया जाए

147. 'नीड़ का कण-कण समर्पित' कथन में 'नीड़' का आशय है—

- (1) महल
- (2) तिनके
- (3) घर-परिवार
- (4) झोंपड़ी

148. "चाहता हूँ, देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ"—
कथन में 'कुछ और' से तात्पर्य है कि कुछ ऐसा दिया जा जो—

- (1) थाल में दी जाने वाली भेंट से अच्छा हो
- (2) ऋण चुकाने से बढ़कर हो
- (3) बलिदान से भी बढ़कर हो
- (4) ब्याज चुकाने से बेहतर हो

149. 'अकिंचन' का अर्थ है—

- (1) अति निर्धन
- (2) ऋणी
- (3) बेसहारा
- (4) परमदुखी

150. 'बलिदान' शब्द से बना विशेषण है—

- (1) बलिदानी
- (2) प्रबल दानी
- (3) बलवान
- (4) आत्मबलि

ANSWER KEY

Child Development and Pedagogy

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (1) | 3. (2) | 4. (4) | 5. (3) |
| 6. (1) | 7. (4) | 8. (1) | 9. (4) | 10. (2) |
| 11. (1) | 12. (3) | 13. (2) | 14. (3) | 15. (2) |
| 16. (4) | 17. (1) | 18. (2) | 19. (2) | 20. (2) |
| 21. (4) | 22. (3) | 23. (2) | 24. (4) | 25. (1) |
| 26. (3) | 27. (4) | 28. (1) | 29. (3) | 30. (3) |

Social Science/Social Studies

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 31. (1) | 32. (3) | 33. (2) | 34. (1) | 35. (3) |
| 36. (3) | 37. (1) | 38. (3) | 39. (1) | 40. (4) |
| 41. (2) | 42. (2) | 43. (1) | 44. (4) | 45. (1) |
| 46. (3) | 47. (4) | 48. (3) | 49. (4) | 50. (2) |
| 51. (4) | 52. (3) | 53. (4) | 54. (1) | 55. (2) |
| 56. (4) | 57. (4) | 58. (1) | 59. (4) | 60. (2) |
| 61. (2) | 62. (2) | 63. (4) | 64. (1) | 65. (2) |
| 66. (1) | 67. (2) | 68. (3) | 69. (2) | 70. (4) |
| 71. (2) | 72. (1) | 73. (3) | 74. (1) | 75. (3) |
| 76. (1) | 77. (3) | 78. (3) | 79. (1) | 80. (4) |
| 81. (1) | 82. (3) | 83. (2) | 84. (2) | 85. (4) |
| 86. (2) | 87. (3) | 88. (3) | 89. (4) | 90. (2) |

Language: English

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 91. (2) | 92. (1) | 93. (3) | 94. (1) | 95. (4) |
| 96. (3) | 97. (3) | 98. (3) | 99. (1) | 100. (1) |
| 101. (1) | 102. (2) | 103. (3) | 104. (2) | 105. (4) |
| 106. (2) | 107. (3) | 108. (1) | 109. (3) | 110. (3) |
| 111. (2) | 112. (1) | 113. (4) | 114. (4) | 115. (3) |
| 116. (2) | 117. (4) | 118. (4) | 119. (4) | 120. (4) |

Language: Hindi

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 121. (3) | 122. (4) | 123. (4) | 124. (3) | 125. (3) |
| 126. (4) | 127. (4) | 128. (1) | 129. (2) | 130. (2) |
| 131. (1) | 132. (4) | 133. (2) | 134. (2) | 135. (3) |
| 136. (4) | 137. (3) | 138. (3) | 139. (4) | 140. (2) |
| 141. (4) | 142. (3) | 143. (4) | 144. (2) | 145. (4) |
| 146. (4) | 147. (3) | 148. (3) | 149. (1) | 150. (1) |

CTET Solved Paper (Answers with Explanation)

Paper-2
16th Sept. 2016

Child Development and Pedagogy

1. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Two students read the same passage yet construct entirely different interpretations of its meaning. It is possible because different factors affect the learning of individuals in varied ways. Different factors affect the learning ability level of each child. Thus, different learning abilities will impact the understanding level of the same concept in each child.

2. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: According to the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, learning is active and social in its character as a passive and non-social curriculum will not encourage the overall development of a child. Thus, for the overall development of a child, he/she should be actively and socially engaged in the teaching-learning process so that their learning experiences can be maximized.

3. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: To enable students to think independently and become effective learners, a teacher needs to teach students how to monitor their learning process. A teacher should encourage his/her students to think critically and make decisions about what they can learn from their own experiences while facing or going through different situations.

4. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: An individual possesses problem-solving skills when he/she can solve problems effectively and efficiently. If a teacher wants her students to acquire problem-solving skills, then she/he should engage his/her students in various activities that involve inquiring, reasoning, finding the best solution to the problem, and finally making a decision out of the alternative.

5. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Knowing the naïve conception that students bring to the classroom helps the teacher to plan to teach more meaningfully. When students bring naïve conception into the classroom, a teacher should smartly and meaningfully address students' query so that no doubt remains in the students' mind.

6. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Learning is the acquisition of skills or knowledge through study or experiences. It represents new or modified behavior in an individual. The main factors affecting the learning are as follows:

- Motivation of the learner
- Maturation of the learner
- Teaching strategies
- Physical and emotional health of the learner
- Interest of student

7. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Meaningful learning is the active creation of knowledge structures from personal experiences. Such a type of learning happens when we interact with others who possess different ideas and interpretations of our personal experiences leading to the active creation of knowledge structures. In addition to this, solving problems and regulating one's behavior contribute to meaningful learning.

8. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: For effective student learning transmitting information to the students in a didactic manner is not a primary task of a teacher. A teacher should ensure that students are motivated, and he/she should know how concepts are introduced in the class so that maximum learning can be encouraged among students.

9. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Development involves biological, emotional, and psychological changes in an individual. Development explains the changes that occur in a child over a period. Development is both a qualitative and quantitative process that can be measured precisely.

10. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: In the process of development, heredity, and environment plays an important role. Heredity is influenced by physical appearances such as height, weight, the color of the eye, complexion, aptitude, and intelligence, whereas the environment is influenced by external factors that impact an individual's development and learning experience. Thus, we can say that the unique interaction of heredity and environment can result in different paths and outcomes of development.

11. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: There are two type of socialization:

- Primary Agents of Socialization (considered only family)
- Secondary Agents of Socialization (this usually considered school, neighbourhood, media, peer group, laws of society etc.) A school is regarded as an important secondary agent of socialization as children not only acquire subject knowledge but also learn life skills and social skills. : In school, children learn social rules, cultural norms, and values that are transmitted to them through various activities and functions and learn to interact with others. School helps to mold children in such a way that they share a national identity as a whole and prepares children for their citizenship roles in society. Thus, school is an important agent of socialization.

12. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist, and Psychologist a four-stage Theory of Cognitive Development, states that every child thinks differently at different periods in their life. He believed every child passes through these four stages (viz. Sensorimotor Stage, Pre-operational Stage, Concrete Operational Stage, and Formal Operational stage) through an invariant sequence which means that no stage can be skipped or reordered.

13. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: Jean Piaget, a Swiss biologist, and Psychologist developed a four-stage model showing how the mind processes new information. The concept of 'conservation' comes under the third stage of development, called the concrete operational stage (7 to 11 years). At this stage, he believed that certain physical properties remain the same even when outward physical appearances changes.

14. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: An American Psychologist, Howard Gardner's theory propounded the theory of Multiple Intelligence. Gardner's theory includes eight kinds of intelligence which are as follows:

- **Linguistic:** the ability to use linguistic abilities effectively to express oneself with the most

- appropriate words (for example Poet, writer, speaker, lawyer, etc.)
- **Logical-Mathematical:** the ability to analyze problems critically and able to perform mathematical operations and investigate problems scientifically (for example physicists, mathematicians, scientists, etc.)
 - **Spatial:** the ability to recognize and manipulate visual images (for example artists, designers, sculptors, etc.)
 - **Musical:** the ability to have music knowledge and are an expert in composing it (for example Violinist, guitarist, singer, etc.)
 - **Bodily-Kinesthetic:** using mental abilities to coordinate with one's body movement (for example athletes, dancers, actors, etc.)
 - **Interpersonal:** the ability to understand the other intentions, behavior, feelings, and desires of people (for example teacher, social workers, managers, etc.)
 - **Intrapersonal:** the ability to understand self, and appreciate one's feelings, emotions, needs, motives fears and, motivation (for example Therapist, philosophers, psychologists)
 - **Naturalistic:** nature, nurturing and relating information to one's natural surroundings (For example farmers, gardeners, naturalists, etc.)
15. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: An individual uses social interactions and communication abilities (such as speaking and writing) to give a definite shape to thoughts and enables the emergence of imagination, planning, and memory usage in a specified or specific manner. Thus, we can say that a Russian Psychologist, Lev Vygotsky believed language development changes the nature of the human thought process.
16. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Lawrence Kohlberg proposed 'Stages of Moral Development' by extending the ideas of Jean Piaget's theory. Kohlberg theory includes three levels and six stages, which are as follows:
- Pre-conventional level
 - Stage 1 – Punishment-obedience orientation
 - Stage 2 – Instrumental-exchange orientation
 - Conventional Level
 - Stage 3 – Good-boy-nice-girl orientation
 - Stage 4 – Law and order orientation
 - Post conventional Level
 - Stage 5 – Social contract situation

- Stage 6 – Universal – ethical-principles orientation
- The Theory of Moral reasoning by Lawrence Kohlberg has been criticized because his study was primarily based on a male sample. He believed women can't go beyond Stage 4 of his Moral Development theory as they lack moral reasoning abilities in them.
17. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Assessment of learning is an approach that assesses a child's understanding level which will help them to improve their performance. Assessment helps the teacher to assess the conceptual understanding of the students besides focusing on the processes of thinking that will help them to know their strengths and gaps areas in learning.
18. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Child-centered pedagogy means education is provided according to the needs of the learner. The teacher uses various teaching-learning materials to make classroom teaching interesting. Equal opportunity for every child to learn individually or in a group is provided irrespective of diversity in the classroom. Thus, we can say, child-centered pedagogy means giving primacy to children's experiences and their voices.
19. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Jean Piaget believed that thought emerges before language. This is so because language depends on the thought process for its formation/ development.
 - Lev Vygotsky believed a language has a profound effect on thought. This is so because an individual uses social interactions and communication abilities (such as speaking and writing) to form thoughts regarding things.
20. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: Gender stereotypes are preconceived and generalized notions about specific gender characteristics, behaviour, and traits. The statement mentioned above, watching her granddaughter arguing with her father for going on a school trip, the grandfather says, "Why can't you be obedient like good girl? Who will marry you if you behave like a boy", affects Gender stereotypes (Gender stereotyping refers to the practice of ascribing to an individual woman or man specific attributes, characteristics, or roles by reason only of her or his membership in the social group of women or men.) Gender Stereotypes about attributes of girls and boys.

21. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: Assessment of learning is an approach that assesses a child's understanding level which will help them to improve their performance. Assessment helps students to know their strengths and gaps and helps the teacher change his/her teaching style or methodology accordingly. Moreover, assessment should not only focus on assessing the memory level of a child but also helps to know how much the teaching-learning style is effective in understanding and application.
22. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: According to the Right to Education Act, 2009, children with special needs should study in inclusive education setups that have a provision to cater to all individual specific needs (physical, social, emotional, linguistic, etc.) and requirements. In such setup schools, teaching methods and techniques are framed in such a manner that it meets the requirements of every child enrolled in such setup and teaching methodology is adopted in such a manner that it helps to maximize each child's potential.
23. **Option (2) is correct.**
Explanation: In a school, students come from diverse backgrounds so, it is the duty of a teacher to address diversity in his/her classroom by accepting and valuing the diversity of background of every student. Moreover, a teacher should focus on their cultural background (values, beliefs, and history of other cultures) to address individual differences among the group.
24. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation:
- **Proximodistal Trend:** Proximodistal Trend is described as the development of a child starting from the center of the body and moving towards the outward parts of the body. For example
 - The spinal cord of the infant develops before the outer body parts of him/her.
 - The infant's arms develop before the hands.
 - Hands and feet develop before the finger and toes, etc.
 - **Cephalocaudal Trend:** Cephalocaudal Trend is described as the development of a child starting from head to toe. Firstly, a child can control his/her head and then he/she reaches other parts of the body farther from the head.
 - **Interindividual Differences:** Different children develop at different rates. In other words, differences between the children can be observed in behavior, characteristics, and one or more traits.

- **Intraindividual Differences:** In a single child, the rate of development can vary from one domain of development to the other. In simple words, differences are observed in a child at different times or in different circumstances.
25. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Cognition is a process of acquiring knowledge through experiences whereas.
 - Emotion is the mental state of an individual associated with feelings (fear, anger, love, etc).
- Cognition and emotions are intertwined and affect each other in many ways, like emotions can affect the cognition process (attention, decision-making ability, and memory) of an individual and on the other hand, cognition can impact individual emotional experiences and expression.
26. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation:
- Cooperative Learning is an approach to learning where students are encouraged to work together in groups to maximize their learning experiences and finally, achieve learning outcomes.
 - Whereas Peer-tutoring is an approach to learning where students assist one another in understanding the concepts taught in class.
- Thus, in an inclusive classroom with diverse learners, cooperative learning and peer-tutoring should be actively promoted to facilitate peer-acceptance.
27. **Option (4) is correct.**
Explanation: In a school, students come from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds and economical backgrounds, so, it is the duty of a teacher to address diversity in her classroom by accepting and valuing the differences of every individual. In addition to this, a teacher is expected to adopt students' different socio-cultural backgrounds as a pedagogic resource and accommodate different learning styles.
28. **Option (1) is correct.**
Explanation: Visually impairment is a condition when an individual is unable to see. When a teacher asks her class to cover sharp edges of furniture with cotton, she is doing so, so that such learners (visual-impaired learners) do not get hurt due to their visually impaired condition. And, when a teacher used Touch and Feel notice boards and books in her classroom, then she encouraged an inclusive classroom environment.
29. **Option (3) is correct.**
Explanation: Gifted children are those whose IQ score is 130 or more.

They possess some exceptional abilities in one or more domains of knowledge. Gifted children can easily be engaged in various educational programmes and providing them opportunities to engage in divergent thinking activities will encourage strengthening their critical thinking abilities.

30. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: When a student fails in school, it means that the school's education system lacks effort. Teachers at a school are expected to teach the subject catering to the individual needs of all students. Moreover, Teaching should be meaningful and purposeful so students' interest in the subject can be retained. By adopting these other ways, the student failure rate in a school can be reduced or stopped.

Social Science/ Social Studies

31. **Option (1) is correct**

Explanation: It could be beneficial for the teacher to lead a conversation on the aspects of social reality if there are prejudices among the pupils in the social science class. Students can learn more about the complicated and diverse nature of social issues through such a conversation, and they can also become aware of how their own prejudices and presumptions may be affecting their viewpoints.

The different elements, such as economic, political, cultural, and historical ones, that shape social concerns and phenomena are referred to as the dimensions of social reality. The teacher can assist students in understanding the complexity of social issues and the manner in which these issues are influenced by a variety of different causes by discussing these dimensions in the classroom. Prejudices in the classroom could be avoided by organizing a discussion on dimensions of social reality as discussing different dimensions of social realities will make learners :

- understand the different aspects of society and life.
- assimilate lifelong learning skills through social interaction.
- respect others' perspectives, culture, religion, language, etc.
- understand how prejudice leads to bullying and discrimination which is unlawful.

32. **Option (3) is correct**

Explanation: Case studies give students the chance to examine real-life examples of social and political challenges. Students can develop a greater grasp of the causes of social and political concerns as well as the connections between these

issues by carefully investigating particular situations. Social Science as a discipline has the unique capability of being able to look at both developmental and normative issues of the society. It includes disciplines of History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, and Sociology.

The teaching of Social Science requires the use of non-textual sources like diagrams, maps, etc. It studies human behaviour and enhancing vision or perspective about society.

Political Science is a social science discipline concerned with the study of the state, nation, government and politics, and policies of the government.

Case studies and Visual materials are appropriate for the teaching of social and political life.

The use of case studies can be a very effective classroom technique.

A major advantage of teaching with case studies is that the students are actively engaged in figuring out the principles by abstracting from the examples.

Visual materials can enhance your presentations, they can increase the learner's understanding of the topic. Visual materials help to present the lesson effectively involving both sound and pictures for heightening learner's intellectual abilities to make learning easy and interesting.

33. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: End-of-chapter questions can be a useful tool for teaching students how to comprehend and communicate what they have learned. These inquiries can nudge students to interact with the content more actively and critically and to gain a deeper comprehension of the major ideas and concepts addressed in the chapter. Questions are an aid in the learning process and questioning skills. It is one of the important teaching skills required to be developed to conduct a classroom session successfully by a teacher. End-of-the-text Questions are those questions which are given at the end of the chapter.

Questioning in teaching and learning promotes critical thinking among students.

It also helps teachers to determine whether their students understand a specific concept.

End-of-the-text questions are used to enable students to understand and express in their own words what they have learned.

34. **Option (1) is correct**

Explanation: Encourage students to respond is one of the most acceptable assessment goals, according to the principles of comprehensive evaluation. Assessments ought

to encourage students' active participation in the learning process as well as measuring their knowledge and grasp of a subject. Evaluation is a systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting evidence of student's progress and achievement. Continuous evaluation is required in teaching for successful learning. It needs to be integrated with the process of teaching and learning.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been introduced as a school-based system of evaluation by the CBSE in 2009 with the enactment of the 'Right to Education Act'.

CCE refers to all-around development including both scholastic and co-scholastic aspects of a child's growth. It never assesses students according to their economic status rather it emphasizes the continuity of assessment.

Objectives are most appropriate regarding assessment is to encourage students to give responses.

The continuous assessment facilitates mapping different dimensions of a child's development holistically to provide a more authentic picture to help the child, teacher, and hence the system.

35. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: By studying past events and social systems, the study of history can offer insightful analysis of how the present has developed. Analysing historical events and the interactions between many elements such as culture, economy, politics, and social structures can also aid us in understanding how the physical and social world functions. In addition, by contrasting the past with the present, history can show us patterns and contrasts that can help us better comprehend the forces that have shaped our world today, compare the past with the present.

- understand how the present evolved.
- build up a sense of what could happen in the future.
- imagine living in the past and relate to the experiences.
- understand the working of our physical and social world.
- trace continuity and change in the social processes in history.
- view events by situating them within socio-political context of a particular period.
- understand how the modern world has appeared over long centuries of development.

36. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: A novel is not regarded as a primary source while studying history. Primary sources are authentic

documents, such as diaries, letters, pictures, and government records, that were written or made during the historical period being researched. Novels, on the other hand, are fictional works that may be based on real historical events or be situated in those times, but they are not first-person accounts of those events. Although novels can shed light on the beliefs and ideals of a specific time period, they are not regarded as primary sources for historical research. The sources from where we get information are called data sources and these may comprise documents, humans, institutions as well as mass media like newspapers, radio, television, etc.

All recorded sources of information irrespective of their contents and forms come under documentary sources which can be categorized based on their content into primary, secondary, and tertiary sources of data.

Primary Sources refer to the sources which:

contain original/first-hand material or fresh information.

contain documents of an event that are experienced by the author.

includes Oral history, Autobiography, Newspaper archives, Collective questionnaires, etc.

37. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Social science is often taught at the upper primary level, which normally comprises grades 6 to 8, as a combination of history, geography, and civics. Although psychology is a social science, it is not typically taught as a separate subject in upper primary schools.

Instead, secondary school, which consists of grades 9 and 10, is where psychology is frequently presented as a topic. Students may have the option to study psychology independently at this level, or it may be included into other courses like social science or biology. Social Sciences at the Upper Primary Stage:

It includes disciplines of History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, and Sociology.

The objective of teaching the social sciences is to develop an understanding of the earth as the habitat of humankind and other forms of life.

Social Science must link a child's life at school with life outside the classroom. It helps to initiate the learner into a study of India's past, with references to contemporary developments in other parts of the world.

38. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: It might be a beneficial learning opportunity to encourage children to form opinions about the

characters in a story. However, it is crucial for the instructor to stress the value of critical thinking and respecting others' viewpoints and beliefs.

Before passing judgement on the characters, teachers should educate students to consider the characters' experiences, background, and behaviour. Additionally, they must think about how their own viewpoints and beliefs could colour their judgements. Narrative refers to a telling of a story which is used by teachers to tell the students about the story of different people, their principles, actions, or beliefs.

When a narrative is given on situations of two people living in different contexts, the Social Science teacher must encourage students to make value judgements about the characters in the narrative as it helps students in :

- forming their opinion by their own belief and perspectives.
- making a statement about a particular human action or object.
- inculcating certain attitudes or behaviors towards the characters.
- assessing the characters as good or bad based on their own values.

Hence, it could be concluded that the Social Science teacher must encourage students to make value judgements about the characters in the narrative.

39. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Students can gain a thorough awareness of the world around them by studying society, culture, history, and geography as part of social studies.

The study of social studies exposes students to a variety of viewpoints, concepts, and experiences. They are taught to analyse primary and secondary sources, think critically about the information that is given to them, and draw connections between various concepts and events. Critical thinking abilities, which are crucial for success in many aspects of life, can be developed by doing this. It includes disciplines of History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, and Sociology.

Social Sciences stimulate critical thinking and imagination in students.

The objective of teaching the social sciences is to develop an understanding of the earth as the habitat of humankind and other forms of life. Social Science must link a child's life at school with life outside the classroom. It helps to initiate the learner into a study of India's past, with references to contemporary developments in other parts of the world.

40. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Mutual respect is crucial for upholding the ideals of social equality among students. One of the most significant social institutions where children can interact with individuals from different backgrounds and learn about the world is the school.

Regardless of backgrounds or differences, students are more likely to treat one another equally and with kindness when they respect one another. This may foster a welcoming and constructive learning atmosphere where all pupils have a sense of support and value. Mutual respect' would be most important for ensuring principles of social equality as it refers to an understanding that:

- we all don't share the same beliefs and values.
- we should respect the values, ideas, and beliefs of others.
- we should not impose our own perceptions and beliefs on others.
- we should regard the dignity of a person to maintain healthy relationship.

41. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Students can learn about the funding sources accessible to a municipal corporation by interviewing council members, which is a reliable and practical way. Students can learn about budgeting and how money is distributed for various services and programs through interviews. However, in some circumstances, other approaches might be more appropriate, therefore it's crucial to take into account if conducting interviews is practical. All things considered, interviews can be a useful method for involving students in local governance and fostering civic responsibility. In the above-mentioned case conducting interviews with councillors would be the most reliable and feasible method as :

- It will be a primary source which will help to know authentic and first-hand information.
- it is a technique of data collection where the source of data is the subject himself/herself.
- it comprises a series of questions prepared by the interviewer that is answered by all the interviewees.
- in interview the interviewer uses different forms of questions, such as closed-ended, open-ended, or partially close-ended questions

42. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: A pie diagram can be used to show the distribution of water bodies. A pie diagram can be used to show how various types of water bodies (such as lakes, rivers, and seas) are distributed over an

area or nation. The distribution may be compared and understood more easily because of the diagram's ability to display the percentage of each form of water body. Pie diagrams refer to a circular graph, divided into slices which are used to display data and information in an easy way. Pie diagrams are useful for showing a particular amount in relation to the whole.

Distribution of water bodies could be best depicted in a pie diagram as :

- pie slices are proportional to the fraction of the whole in each category.
- pie slices are used to illustrate relative sizes of data or numerical proportion.
- pie slices are helpful to show comparison between most and least popular items.
- pie slices will give the student a clear picture of which water body contains what percent of water.

43. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: A globe is an effective teaching tool for the rotation of the Earth at the class VI level for several reasons:

- A globe presents the Earth in three dimensions, making it simpler for children to comprehend the idea of rotation. They can observe the Earth's outline and axis of rotation.
- A globe is a visual aid that can improve pupils' understanding of the notion of rotation. They may observe how the seasons, day, and night are affected by the Earth's rotation on its axis.
- Globes can be used as interactive learning tools to include students in the course material. They can study about the rotation of the Earth as well as its various features, such as its continents, oceans, and climate. Globe is the most relevant learning material to teach "Rotation of the Earth" at the Class VI level. The word globe comes from the Latin word 'globus' which means 'sphere' that's why it is also called the spherical model of Earth.
- Globe is an appropriate teaching aid in the context as :
- It provides the correct concept of distance, direction, rotation, revolution, size area, etc on earth.
- It helps to make conceptual understanding of parallels, meridians, seasons, and occurrences of day and night.
- It is a model or a three-dimensional representation of the earth which accurately portrays the true shape of the earth.
- It is not fixed, can be rotated, and thus, rotation of the earth can be taught with the help of a globe.

44. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: The goal of gender parity is to have equal representation of men and women in all spheres of society, including politics, business, and decision-making.

By addressing and eradicating gender-based injustice and discrimination, gender parity advances social justice and human rights.

The concept of the dignity of labour holds that all forms of labour, regardless of their perceived position or social standing, are valuable and deserving of respect. This implies that both sexes ought to have equal access to education, training, and professional prospects in all professions. Sharing household management duties can encourage gender equality and parity, as well as enable all family members acquire critical life skills. Additionally, it can lighten the load on women who have historically been expected to shoulder these obligations, allowing them more time and energy to pursue other passions and objectives. Dignity of labour and home management responsibilities are the appropriate themes to discuss gender parity as :

Dignity of labour means that:

- every person should take pride in whatever work she/he does.
 - all occupations are equal and deserve respect as well as dignity.
 - No occupation whether intellect or physical is superior or inferior.
- Home Management Responsibilities includes :

- taking care of household works.
 - looking after household chores.
- Maintaining financial records and budget.

The dignity of labour is a human right and states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. On the other hand, home management responsibility is the job of both man and woman.

45. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The source approach is a teaching technique that entails examining primary and secondary sources to learn more about historical occurrences and viewpoints. It effectively promotes historical thinking in students by encouraging them to actively engage with historical sources, develop research and critical thinking skills, and recognise the richness and diversity of historical perspectives. it is a method in which original sources of information are used to explain a specific fact.

- the source method creates a historical atmosphere in the class and a research attitude in the pupils.

- the first-hand experience is way more profitable than experiences narrated or told by others.
- the study and use of original authentic material will give a better understanding of a subject like a History.

46. **Option (3) is correct**

Explanation: Planning a trip to a factory may teach students about the several stages of production, the jobs of different people, and the machines that are employed in the manufacturing process. This will help them comprehend how raw materials are transformed into finished goods. Students can learn more about the social and economic implications of factories, including the effects on the environment, working conditions, and labour rights. It is an excellent approach of teaching the theme of "Factory" because it enables students to interact directly with the material, learn from examples from real life, and develop a greater awareness of the operation of a factory. Teaching method is a way to put theory in practice with the help of principles, pedagogy, and management strategies. There are different kinds of methods in fashion to facilitate meaningful learning.

The best methodology to teach the theme factory would be to organize a visit to an industrial plant as it is associated with the field trip approach.

Field trip ensures the active involvement of learners by taking them at a certain place where they can earn knowledge by engaging with real situations.

As a part of field trip visiting the industrial plant will:

- reinforce experiential and contextual learning.
- provide an active learning experience to learners.
- expose learners to different places and natural setting.
- involve learners in both group and self-directed activities.
- link classroom learning to life outside school or with real-world.
- give students a lot of opportunities for observation and exploration.

Hence, it could be concluded that the best methodology to teach the theme factory would be to organize a visit to an industrial plant.

47. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: One of Hinduism's oldest and most revered sacred scriptures is the Rig Veda. It is a collection of more than a thousand Sanskrit hymns, prayers, and ritual writings. One of the four Vedas, the holy books of Hinduism, the Rig Veda is said to be the oldest extant text in any Indo-European language.

Its composition's year is just an estimation. Thus, statements A and B are not true but statement C is true. The Aryans prepared a collection of hymns known as Rigveda.

Archaeologists find out about the past in Rigveda.

Some of the hymns in the Rigveda are in the form of dialogues.

It is the main source of information about Vedic culture, which gives us information about the religious, social, and economic life of the people.

The Rigveda Samhita is the core text and is a collection of 10 books (mandalas) with 1,028 hymns (suktas) in about 10,600 verses.

48. **Option (3) is correct**

Explanation: The Big Island of Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean is home to the dormant volcano Mauna Kea. While it is not an underwater mountain, a considerable chunk of its base is submerged in water. The tallest mountain in the world, Mauna Kea, is measured from its base on the ocean's surface. Mauna Kea (Hawaii):

- Mauna Kea is a dormant volcano on the island of Hawaii, the Pacific ocean.
- Its peak is 4,207.3 m (13,803 ft) above sea level, making it the highest point in the state of Hawaii and the second-highest peak of an island on Earth.
- Everest stands 29,035 feet above sea level.
- Mauna Kea only stands 13,796 feet above sea level, but the mountain extends about 19,700 feet below the Pacific Ocean.
- Over half of it is submerged.

49. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: The Vinaya Pitaka contains principles for the management and organisation of the monastic community as well as specific instructions on the conduct, responsibilities, and discipline of monks and nuns. It addresses things like appropriate behaviour, attire, diet, lodging, and the use of medication.

For modern Buddhist monks and nuns who want to retain the customs and values of the monastic life, it is also a helpful source of direction. The Vinaya-Pitaka, or "basket of discipline," is the first of three parts of the Tipitaka, a collection of the earliest Buddhist texts.

The Vinaya records the Buddha's rules of discipline for monks and nuns.

It also contains stories about the first Buddhist monks and nuns and how they lived.

The Vinaya was not written down during the Buddha's lifetime.

According to Buddhist legend, the Buddha's disciple Upali knew the

rules inside and out and committed them to memory.

After the death and Parinirvana of the Buddha, Upali recited the Buddha's rules to the monks assembled at the First Buddhist Council.

This recitation became the basis of the Vinaya.

50. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: In India, a tehsil is a sub-district, and a tehsildar is a revenue officer in charge of managing it. Controlling the work of Patwaris, village-level revenue officials in charge of keeping track of land records and related paperwork, is one of a Tehsildar's essential responsibilities. A tehsildar is a tax officer accompanied by revenue inspectors. A tehsildar is also known as an Executive Magistrate of the tehsil concerned.

They are in charge of obtaining taxes from a tehsil with regard to land revenue.

They have to hear disputes. The land disputes are heard at the Tehsildar's office.

They supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that land records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.

They make sure that farmers can easily obtain a copy of their records. They help students in obtaining their caste certificate.

51. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: Megaliths are huge stones that have served a variety of functions throughout prehistoric history, including serving as markers for grave sites.

Megaliths were utilised to build tombs and other burial constructions in many different locations of the world. Large stone chambers or tunnels, occasionally covered by clay mounds or cairns, are a common feature of these megalithic graves. They were used to mark a burial site. A single large stone or several stones could be used to compose a megalith. Some megaliths could be seen above the ground, but some could be underground as well.

The practice of erecting megaliths began around 3000 years ago.

This practice was prevalent in the Deccan, south India, the northeast, and Kashmir.

Megaliths were probably erected to serve as a signpost.

This helped in easily locating the burial site.

The dead were usually buried along with distinctive pots.

These were called the red ware and black ware.

Iron tools and skeletons of horses have also been found from some burial sites.

Moreover, ornaments of gold and stone have also been found from burial sites.

Some of the burial sites have revealed many skeletons.

52. **Option (3) is correct**

Explanation: Harbour waves (tsunamis) are ocean waves brought on by abrupt water displacement, not earthquake waves. Waves are produced as water is moved, and when they reach the beach, they can travel across the ocean quickly and cause destruction.

The quick release of energy from tectonic plates moving in opposition to one another, on the other hand, results in earthquake waves, which are vibrations that occur in the Earth's crust. The compressional waves that move through the Earth's interior and the transverse waves that only move through solid objects are the three primary forms of earthquake waves. The longitudinal and transverse waves combine to form surface waves, which move along the Earth's surface and are responsible for most an earthquake's damage. An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor, or temblor) is the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves

There are two types of earthquake,

Body wave: 'P' wave and 'S' wave

Surface wave: 'L' wave and 'R' wave

53. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: A man-made satellite is EDUSAT. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched EDUSAT, often referred to as GSAT-3, on September 20, 2004. It was primarily created to support the delivery of satellite-based remote learning in India.

GSAT-3, known as EDUSAT is meant for distant classroom education from school level to higher education.

This was the first dedicated "Educational Satellite" that provide the country with satellite-based two-way communication to the classroom for delivering educational materials.

This is a Geo-synchronous satellite developed on I-2K bus. GSAT-3 was co-located with METSAT (KALPANA-1) and INSAT-3C at 74° E longitude.

India's first thematic satellite dedicated exclusively to educational services was used extensively to cater to a wide range of interactive educational delivery modes like a one-way TV broadcast, video conferencing, computer conferencing, web-based instructions, etc.

The networks implemented under the EDUSAT programme comprise two types of terminals, namely,

Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) and Receive Only Terminals (ROTs)

54. **Option (1) is correct**

Explanation: Global warming has a major impact on the biosphere, the area of the Earth's surface and atmosphere that is home to living things. A rise in greenhouse gas emissions, which trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere and raise global temperatures, is a result of human activities such the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial operations. The biosphere is composed of all living organisms. Plants, animals and one-celled organisms are all part of the biosphere. Most of the planet's life is found from 3 metres below the ground to 30 metres above it and in the top 200 metres of oceans and seas.

The living organisms including humans that are majorly affected as a result of global warming.

55. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: In contrast to intrusive igneous rocks, which are created when magma cools and solidifies underneath, extrusive igneous rocks are created when lava cools and solidifies on the Earth's surface. A fine-grained, dark-colored volcanic rock called basalt is created when lava flows cool quickly. The Deccan Plateau in India is one of the many volcanic sites where this type of extrusive igneous rock can be found.

Igneous rock :

When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called igneous rocks.

They are also called primary rocks.

There are two types of igneous rocks: intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks.

Extrusive rock :

When molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid.

Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks.

They have a very fine-grained structure. For example, basalt.

The Deccan plateau is made up of basalt rocks.

Thus, option 3 is the correct answer.

Intrusive rock :

Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks.

Since they cool down slowly they form large grains.

Granite is an example of such a rock. Grinding stones used to prepare paste/powder of spices and grains are made of granite.

56. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: Rich mineral resources are frequently found on plateaus. This

is because plateaus are frequently created by processes like uplift or volcanic activity, which can bring minerals to the surface and make them more accessible for mining. A plateau is an elevated flat land, or a flat-topped table land standing above the surrounding area.

A plateau may have one or more sides with steep slopes.

Plateaus have significant economic importance as they often contain valuable resources such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile farmland.

Plateaus are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits.

As a result, many of the mining areas in the world are located in the plateau areas.

For example, the African plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining.

In India, huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese are found in the Chhotanagpur plateau.

57. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: People engage in democracies indirectly by electing representatives who make choices on their behalf for the entire country. This is how citizens use their political power. Regular elections are used to hold politicians responsible to the people, and they risk being ousted from office if they do not reflect the people's interests.

This implies that citizens have the authority to select the leaders and decision-makers who will represent them in their nation. Regular elections assist to guarantee that governments are accountable for their actions and remain receptive to the demands and concerns of their constituents. Representative democracy, also known as indirect democracy or representative government, is a type of democracy founded on the principle of elected persons representing a group of people.

In the countries we call democracy, all the people do not rule.

A majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people. Even the majority does not rule directly.

Therefore, representatives are elected by the people.

The majority of people rule through their elected representatives.

That is why rule by the people usually means rule by people's representatives.

In a representative democracy, people participate indirectly by electing their representatives who make decisions for the entire country.

Citizens are involved only indirectly, through their elected representatives. In a democracy, the governments can be changed by conducting regular elections.

The elections are considered essential in any representative democracy. In an election the voters make many choices:
They can choose who will make laws for them.
They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions.
They can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law-making.

58. **Option (1) is correct**

Explanation: The Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi, India is not built in the Mughal Chahar Bagh architectural style.

It is regarded as one of the earliest still-standing instances of Indo-Islamic architecture in India.

The Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque's architecture combines Islamic and Hindu elements, and it also incorporates elements from ancient Hindu and Jain temples.

On the other hand, the Mughal Chahar Bagh architectural style is characterised by the usage of rectangular gardens split into four equal parts by walkways or water channels and encircled by walls or structures. Mughal Chahar Bagh is a Persian and Indo-Persian quadrilateral garden layout based on the four gardens of Paradise mentioned in the Quran.

Babur described his interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. These gardens were called Chahar bagh, four gardens, because of their symmetrical division into quarters.

Lal Mahal Bari:

Shah Jahan's Lal Mahal Bari is located at Bari, Rajasthan.

The Lal Mahal was constructed during the reign of Shahjahan, Emperor of India, approximately 1592-1666. The Mughal hunting palace, made of the red sandstone Rajasthan is known for, was completed in 1636-1637.

The Lal Mahal comprises four large palace structures, a sunken garden bath (hammam), and several pavilions surrounding an artificial lake.

The subsidiary palaces apparently served as mansions for the heir-apparent Dara Shikoh and other royal princes.

Humayun's Tomb:

Located in the eastern part of Delhi, Humayun's tomb is one of the best-preserved Mughal monuments.

After a century after its construction, Humayun's tomb inspired the construction of the more famous Taj Mahal.

Architect Ghiyas constructed the tomb in the center of a Persian-

style Chahar bagh garden with a quadrilateral form.

The garden, divided into four main parts by walkways or flowing water is created to resemble the paradise garden described in the Quran.

These four main parts in their turn are separated by channels into 36 parts.

Shalimar Garden:

Shalimar Bagh is a Mughal garden in Srinagar, linked through a channel to the northeast of Dal Lake, on its right bank located on the outskirts of Srinagar city in Jammu and Kashmir, India.

The layout of the garden is an adaptation of another Islamic garden layout known as the Persian gardens. It runs through three terraces.

This layout left out the radial arms and the shape became rectangular, instead of a square plan of the Chahar Bagh

59. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: Panchayats are local self-government organisations set up at the village and district levels in India, and each state has its own laws governing them. These regulations are created within the parameters of the constitutional rules established by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992, which granted the Panchayats constitutional standing and required their establishment in all of India's rural districts. Within the guidelines given in the Constitution, each state in the country has its own laws with regard to Panchayats.

The idea is to provide more and more space for people to participate and raise their voices.

Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, i.e. smaller areas.

Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member (Panch).

All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President.

The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat.

The Gram Panchayat is elected for five years.

The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha.

This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings. In India, the Panchayati raj system has three-tier:

The Village Panchayat is the lowest unit.

The Panchayat Samiti is the second on the join tier of the Panchayati Raj. The Zilla Parishad stands at the apex of the three-tier structure.

60. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: The well-known Indian spiritual and poet Kabir, who lived in the 15th century, used poetry to express his ideas and beliefs. His poetry was later collected in many collections. The Panchvani and the Bijak are two of Kabir's most significant lyrics and thought compilations.

The Panchvani is a group of five works, each of which includes several lines and lessons of Kabir.

On the other hand, the Bijak is a collection of Kabir's verses that is thought to have been put together by his followers after his death. The verses and ideas of Kabir have been preserved in 'Panchvani' and 'Bijak'

Panchvani :

It is the text of the Hindu warrior-ascetic group Dadupanthis.

The Panchvani (the words of the five) were put together in Rajasthan by the followers of the Dadu Panth and brought together songs by five saints they venerated, among them Kabir. It represents the western Kabirian corpus.

Bijak :

It is written by Kabir and it is a holy scripture of Kabirpanthis.

The Kabir of the Bijak is an iconoclast, a revolutionary given to dramatic and violent pronouncements.

This is the holy scripture for followers of the Kabirpanthi religion.

It is one of the earliest of the major texts in modern Hindi.

The main commentary on the Bijak is by Mahatma Puran Sahab.

61. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: The prosperous Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga, which is now in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, was home to an increasing wild elephant trade. The monarchs of the country were renowned for their prowess in capturing and taming wild elephants, and they exported these elephants to other kingdoms in India and elsewhere.

The Gond kings of Garha Katanga kept a huge staff of mahouts and skilled elephant drivers who were in charge of catching and raising the wild elephants. Following their sale, these elephants were utilised by other kingdoms for a variety of activities, including transportation, conflict resolution, and ceremonial uses. The Gonds, a vast forested region called Gondwana or "country inhabited by Gonds".

The Gond chiefs wished to be recognized as Rajputs.

So, Aman Das, the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, assumed the title of Sangram Shah.

His son Dalpat, married princess Durgawati.

Rani Durgawati started ruling on behalf of her 5-year-old son, Bir Narain.

In 1565, the Mughal forces under Asaf Khan attacked Garha Katanga.

Strong resistance was put up by Rani Durgawati. She was defeated but preferred to die rather than surrender.

Garha Katanga a rich state earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.

When the Mughals defeated the Gonds, they captured a huge booty of precious coins and elephants, annexed part of the kingdom, granted the rest to Chandra Shah, an uncle of Bir Narain.

Despite the fall of Garha Katanga, Gond kingdoms survived for some time, they became much weaker.

Later, struggled unsuccessfully against the stronger Bundelas and Marathas.

62. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Rashtrakuta period art can be seen in the wall relief from cave 15, Ellora, which depicts Vishnu as Narsimha, the man-lion. Between the sixth through the tenth centuries CE, the Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled over the western subcontinent of India. The wall relief from Ellora's Cave 15 that shows Vishnu as Narasimha was created during the Rashtrakuta era. The word 'mural' derived from the Latin word 'murus' which means wall. The work on the walls or a solid structure is referred to as Murals.

A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling, or other permanent surfaces. Any painting done on the wall on a very large scale is called a Mural painting.

Ajantha Caves, Ellora caves, Bagh caves are some of the examples of Mural Paintings.

The paintings follow a theme, the most common being Hindu, Buddhist, and Jaina. There are 17 Hindu caves in Ellora (caves 13-29). Cave 15 (famously known as Dashavatara) of Ellora cave shows the mural painting of Lord Vishnu as Narasimha.

In this work of art, Narasimha or the man-lion form of Vishnu, wrestling with his enemy who looks defeated before the four-armed Vishnu.

This mural painting is a work of the Rashtrakuta period, which managed over the Deccan from 600 A.D till the finish of the tenth century.

It is believed that Cave 15 was built by Rashtrakuta king Datidurga.

63. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: A form of trade known as bartering involves the direct exchange of goods and services

without the use of money. In this system, exchanges of one good or service for another of equal value take place. In a barter deal, the value of the items or services being exchanged must be agreed upon by both parties. Before the invention of money, trade was conducted mostly through the barter system. Economic exchanges without the mediation of money are referred to as barter exchanges or barter systems.

They presume the rather improbable double coincidence of wants.

For example, an individual who has a surplus of rice which she wishes to exchange for clothing. She may not be able to find another person who has the demand for rice with a surplus of clothing to offer in exchange.

The search costs may become prohibitive as the number of individuals increases.

Thus, It makes the exchange of things difficult.

In order, to smoothen the transaction, an intermediate good is necessary which is acceptable to both parties. Such a good is called money.

The individuals can then sell their produces for money and use this money to purchase the commodities they need.

Though facilitation of exchanges is considered to be the principal role of money, it serves other purposes as well.

64. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Mushroom rocks are a particular kind of geological formation distinguished by their recognisable mushroom-like shape, often known as rock pedestals or hoodoos. Typically, they are located in desert or semi-arid areas where there is little vegetation to stabilise the soil and prevent erosion.

Mushroom Rocks :

It is also called a rock pedestal, a naturally occurring rock whose shape resembles a mushroom.

It forms when a more resistant layer of sedimentary rocks sits above a softer layer.

Abrasion occurs when the desert wind blows sand particles.

When the wind hits an outcrop of rock the sand it is carrying is blasted against it and mushroom rock is formed,

In desert areas, where the wind is the dominant force, mushroom rocks commonly found

65. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb did in fact designate Murshid Quli Khan as the Diwan of Bengal, and he held that office until his passing in 1727. The Mughal Empire entered a period of decline after Aurangzeb's death, and regional

kings like Murshid Quli Khan started to exercise more independence.

Murshid Quli Khan made a number of administrative and financial reforms while serving as the Diwan of Bengal, including moving the jagirdars to Orissa and requiring all of them to pay their taxes in cash. He gained increased authority and independence as a provincial leader as a result of his activities, which were carried out in accordance with Mughal policy.

By the end of the 17th century, the Mughal Empire started facing multiple crises. Emperor Aurangzeb, who was the last powerful Mughal Emperor, had exhausted the military and the financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in Deccan.

The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down and Mughal Emperors were not able to keep a check on the powerful mansabdars. (mansabdar referred to an individual holding a mansab, meaning a position or rank.)

Three Mughal provinces that stand out prominently are Awadh, Hyderabad, and Bengal.

The Mansabdars of these provinces took advantage of the late 17th-century crisis.

66. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Almost all the weather phenomena occur in this layer – Troposphere.

It contains the layer of ozone gas – Stratosphere.

Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space – Mesosphere. Ionosphere is part of this layer – Thermosphere.

67. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: In recent years, medical tourism has become increasingly popular in India. The economical and high-quality medical services offered in India are sought after by medical tourists from all over the world since they are priced much lower than those offered in their own countries. The most common medical procedures for which patients fly to India include heart operations, organ transplants, orthopaedic surgeries, and cosmetic procedures. It does not include migrants from within India. India has a large number of doctors, clinics and hospitals.

The country also has considerable experience and knowledge in running a public healthcare system.

This is a system of hospitals and health centres run by the government.

It has the ability to look after the health of a large section of its population scattered over hundreds of thousands of villages.

68. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: An extraordinary woman named Ramabai lived in India in the late 19th century. Because of her ability in Sanskrit, a language that was often only taught to boys and men during her period, she was granted the moniker "Pandita." Ramabai was motivated to master Sanskrit and other old Indian books, and she pursued her education tenaciously against the pervasive gender discrimination and societal standards of her time. She never went to school but learned to read and write from her parents. She was given the title 'Pandita' because she could read and write in Sanskrit.

Knowing Sanskrit was considered a remarkable achievement because women were not allowed access to such knowledge.

She then went on to set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were encouraged to become literate and independent.

They were taught a variety of skills from carpentry to running a printing press, skills that are not usually taught to girls even today.

69. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, issued a proclamation in 1856 stating that Bahadur Shah Zafar, the final Mughal emperor, would be the final Mughal king and that none of his children would be recognised as kings after his passing. At first, he was hesitant to challenge the British but later blessed the rebellion.

This act inspired and gave courage to many small rulers and chiefs to act against the British.

70. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Gandhiji thought that colonial education hindered the advancement of India and its people. According to him, it was planned to produce an Indian class that would be obedient to the British Empire and act in their interests rather than that of their own nation.

He believed that it widened the gap between the educated Indian elite and the common people on a cultural and intellectual level. Traditional knowledge and practises lost value when the English language and Western education were viewed as the primary paths to success, it made Indians feel inferior since they were led to believe that their customs and culture were outdated and inferior to those of the West. Option (4) is incorrect as this does not match with the views of Gandhiji on colonial education.

Gandhiji's views on colonial education :

According to Mahatma Gandhi, colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians as it sees western civilization as superior which destroyed the pride they had in their own culture.

He said: It was sinful, it enslaved Indians, it cast an evil spell on them. It valued textbooks rather than life experience and practical knowledge as it is more focused on literature instead of moral knowledge.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted an education that could help Indians recover their sense of dignity and self-respect. Mahatma Gandhi strongly was in favor of Indian languages being the medium of teaching.

Education in English crippled Indians and distanced them from their own social surroundings and they will become more friendly with the western culture.

Mahatma Gandhi further said that western education focused on reading and writing. It does not deal with the ethics of life.

People had to work with their hands and learn a craft. They should know how different things operated.

71. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The Indian Revolt of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence or the Indian Rebellion of 1857, was a significant event in Indian history that signalled the beginning of the end of British rule in India. After the British put down the uprising, there were a number of changes in India, including:

Following the uprising, direct British government rule over India was established, ending the dominance of the East India Company.

Governmental changes: The British government reduced the number of Indian soldiers while increasing the number of British soldiers. Thus, statement (A) is true and statement (B) is false.

Statement A says that the British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and transferred all powers of the East India Company to the British Crown. This statement is true.

After the Revolt of 1857, the British Government decided to take direct control over India and abolish the rule of the East India Company.

As a result, the Government of India Act was passed in 1858, which transferred all powers of the Company to the British Crown.

Statement B says that it was decided to increase the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army and decrease the number of European soldiers.

This statement is false.

After the Revolt of 1857, the British Government was apprehensive of another rebellion and decided to reduce the number of Indian soldiers in the army and increase the proportion of European soldiers. This was done to ensure that the Indian soldiers did not outnumber the European soldiers and to prevent another rebellion. Therefore, statement B is false.

To summarize, statement A is true, and statement B is false.

72. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The well-known Indian nationalist leader and politician C. Rajagopalachari, usually referred to as Rajaji, was important in the country's fight for independence from British rule. Rajagopalachari was one of the organisers of the Salt Satyagraha in the Madras Presidency (now Tamil Nadu), where he planned a march to the Vedaranyam salt pans to make salt against the orders of the British government. As a result of his participation in the march, Rajagopalachari was one of the hundreds of Indians who were detained and put in prison. The Salt March was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was an Indian statesman, writer, lawyer, and independence activist.

The Vedaranyam March was a framework of the nonviolent civil disobedience movement in British India.

Modelled on the lines of Dandi March, which was led by Mahatma Gandhi on the western coast of India the month before, it was organized to protest the salt tax imposed by the British Raj in colonial India.

C. Rajagopalachari, a close associate of Gandhi, led the march which had close to 150 volunteers, most of whom belonged to the Indian National Congress.

It began at Tiruchirappalli on 13 April 1930 and proceeded for about 150 mi towards the east before culminating at Vedaranyam, a small coastal town in the then Tanjore District.

By collecting salt directly from the sea the marchers broke the salt law.

As a part of the march, Rajagopalachari created awareness among the people by highlighting the importance of Khadi as well as social issues like caste discrimination.

73. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: The American abolitionist Charles Sumner was honoured in Jotirao Phule's work "Ghulamgiri." In the middle of the 19th century, Massachusetts' Senator Sumner was a well-known American politician and anti-slavery campaigner.

Phule respected Sumner's efforts to end slavery in the US and viewed him as a champion of the fight against injustice and exploitation. Phule stated in the dedication of "Ghulamgiri" that "This book is dedicated to the good people of the United States as an expression of goodwill towards the cause of their liberty and also as a token of admiration of their great and disinterested champion of universal emancipation, Honourable Charles Sumner, Senator, Massachusetts." A suffragette was a member of an activist women's organization in the early 20th century who, under the banner "Votes for Women", fought for the right to vote in public elections. Jyotirao Phule developed his own ideas about the injustices of caste society.

Jyotirao Phule dedicated his book 'Gulamgiri' which means slavery, to the American movement to free slaves as he found similarities between the condition of lower castes in India and the condition of black slaves in America.

He attacked the Brahmins' claim that they were superior to others since they were Aryans.

The Civil Rights Movement in America helped in ending slavery and racial discrimination in the country.

74. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: In India, the State Governments do not have authority over the High Courts. They are autonomous organizations that serve as the guardians of justice in their respective states.

The Indian Constitution established the High Courts in India and gives them authority. They have the authority to conduct judicial reviews of the legislative and executive branch acts, and they have the authority to annul any law or government action that they find to be unconstitutional. On the advice of the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the state, the President of India appoints the judges for the High Courts. Thus, both the statements are false.

The High Court is the highest court in a state in India.

High Courts are the top judicial bodies in the states.

They are not under the State Governments but controlled and managed by the Chief Justices of States.

Articles 214 to 231 in the Indian Constitution talk about the High Courts, their organization, and powers.

Article 217 of the Indian Constitution states that the Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President consultation with the Chief Justice of

India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court.

The Parliament can also provide for the establishment of one High Court for two or more states.

75. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: The Portuguese brought 'Calico', a cotton textile from India, back to Europe.

One of India's most significant exports during the pre-colonial and colonial centuries was calico, a sort of cotton fabric. Cotton textiles which were taken by Portuguese from Calicut are generally named in Europe as Calico. Portuguese first came to India in search of spices and landed in Calicut on the Kerala coast and took back cotton along with spice to Europe. The Portuguese came to India in search of Spices.

Vasco da Gama of Portuguese was the first to discover a sea route from Europe to India in 1498 AD.

The British East India Company (EIC) came to India in 1608 at the port of Surat.

76. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Develop themes that could teach several concepts across disciplinary boundaries.

Content refers to the topics, concepts, facts, or information that the teacher teaches and students are expected to learn in a specific subject.

To resolve the content load of the students at the upper primary level, the best approach is to develop themes that could teach several concepts across disciplinary boundaries.

Studying concepts thematically across disciplinary boundaries will help learners in:

- pursuing new and relevant knowledge in different subject areas.
- making connections between concepts across different disciplinary boundaries.
- applying the knowledge gained in one discipline to another different discipline.
- connecting learning to a real-world context by synthesizing ideas from different perspectives

77. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Shaft mining is an underground mining method used to access mineral reserves that are located deep underground. To reach the ore deposits, it entails the excavation of vertical or oblique tunnels (shafts), after which the minerals are extracted from the earth using specialised machinery. Following extraction, hoists or conveyor belts are used to move the ore to the surface. The process of taking out minerals from

rocks buried under the earth's surface is called mining.

Open-cast mining: Minerals that lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer; this is known as open-cast mining.

Shaft mining: Deep bores, called shafts, have to be made to reach mineral deposits that lie at great depths. This is called shaft mining. Petroleum and natural gas occur far below the earth's surface.

Drilling: Deep wells are bored to take them out, this is called drilling.

Quarrying: Minerals that lie near the surface are simply dug out, by the process known as quarrying.

78. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: The existence of uranium in Ladakh is an example of a potential resource because it hasn't yet been used commercially but has the potential to be an important resource in the future. As a fuel for nuclear power plants, uranium is a radioactive element that is found in nature. Nuclear weapons are also made with its assistance.

India now has the opportunity to produce nuclear fuel on its own, which would be a tremendous strategic advantage thanks to the uranium that was discovered in Ladakh. Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.

Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use; origin; stock and distribution.

On the basis of their development and use resources can be classified into two groups - actual resources and potential resources.

Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present.

These resources could be used in the future.

The level of technology we have at present may not be advanced enough to easily utilise these resources.

The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resource that could be used in the future.

79. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Geothermal energy, or heat energy produced and stored inside the Earth's crust, is what causes hot springs, which are naturally occurring springs. The heat is created by the radioactive elements' radioactive decay as well as the leftover heat from the Earth's formation.

Hot springs form when groundwater comes into touch with hot rocks or magma that is located far below the Earth's surface, heating the water. As the water warms, it rises to the surface

and forms a hot spring. Geothermal energy is heat within the earth. The word geothermal comes from the Greek words geo (earth) and thermal (heat). Geothermal energy is a renewable energy source because heat is continuously produced inside the earth. People use geothermal heat for bathing, heating buildings, and generating electricity.

80. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: Crops are cultivated on huge farms or plantations, which are typically held by a single person, business, or government. Plantation farming is a large-scale agricultural production system. Plantations often grow cash crops, which are grown for market rather than for personal use. During the colonial era, when European powers constructed sizable estates in their distant colonies to cultivate products like sugar, coffee, tobacco, and rubber, plantation farming first emerged.

Features of Plantation farming:

- Plantation farming is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for the purpose of making profits.
- The fact that crops are grown for profits means that large tracts of land are needed to make this type of farming successful.
- This form of farming is mainly found in areas that experience a tropical climate.
- Plantation agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics.
- Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas, and pineapples.
- Tropical equatorial biomes soil is acidic and poor in nutrients.
- Plantations exist on every continent possessing a tropical climate.
- Highly productive soil is found in the tropics which help plantation to grow.

81. **Option (1) is correct**

Explanation: Bangalore, commonly referred to as Bengaluru, is a city in southern India that is well-known for being the nation's startup and technology capital. It offers many benefits as a location for businesses in addition to its skill pool, including a healthy business climate, good infrastructure, and access to global markets. Due to the presence of several businesses, both domestic and international, the city is now one of India's most vibrant and rapidly expanding economic hubs. The information technology industry deals in the storage, processing, and distribution of information.

Bengaluru has always had a unique advantage, as a city with the highest availability of middle and top management talent.

Today, this industry has become global.

This is due to a series of technological, political, and socio-economic events. The main factors guiding the location of these industries are resource availability, cost, and infrastructure. Bengaluru is located on the Deccan Plateau from where it gets the name 'Silicon Plateau'. The city is known for its mild climate throughout the year. Bengaluru has the largest number of educational institutions and IT colleges in India.

The city was considered dust-free with low rents and a low cost of living.

The state government of Karnataka was the first to announce an IT Policy in 1992.

The city has the largest and widest availability of skilled managers with work experience

82. **Option (3) is correct**

Explanation: The legislative branch of government is an essential part of the state that represents the interests of the citizens, creates laws, and demonstrates the people's power. The legislative branch is comprised of elected citizens' representatives who are in charge of passing laws, debating proposed legislation, monitoring the executive and judicial branches' operations, and making sure that the government is serving the needs of its citizens. The term 'Legg' means law and 'lature' means the place and etymologically Legislature means a place for law-making.

Another term, which is used as a synonym of Legislature, is 'Parliament.'

This word stands derived from the French word 'Parley' which means to 'talk' or to discuss and deliberate.

83. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: When a complaint or FIR (First Information Report) is filed with the police, the legal process for resolving the issue begins. When a complaint is filed, the police look into it and gather proof to back it up. The police will submit a charge sheet to court if they believe the evidence to be sufficient.

If the accused is found guilty or not, the court will then take up the case and have a trial. Both the prosecution and the defence offer arguments and evidence to the court during the trial; the judge or jury then considers the evidence and determines whether or not the accused is guilty.

If the defendant is found guilty, the court will impose a punishment,

which could be jail time, a monetary penalty, or both. The four key players in the criminal justice system are the police, the Public Prosecutor, the defence lawyer and the judge. According to the Constitution, every individual charged of a crime has to be given a fair trial.

84. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: To prevent torture, beatings, or unlawful killings during police investigations or while a person is in prison, the Indian Supreme Court has issued guidelines and orders. The purpose of these rules is to protect everyone's human rights and sense of dignity while also requiring the police to act in a legal and humane manner.

This, however, is far from true.

After a person is arrested, it is a court of law that decides whether the accused person is guilty or not.

According to the Constitution, every individual charged with a crime has to be given a fair trial.

85. **Option (4) is correct**

Explanation: The Right against Exploitation: This includes the outlawing of child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking. All Fundamental Rights outlined in the Indian Constitution are enforced in court.

Articles 12-35 of the Indian Constitution deal with Fundamental Rights.

These human rights are conferred upon the citizens of India for the Constitution tells that these rights are inviolable.

There are six fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution along with the constitutional articles related to them are mentioned below:

- Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
- Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
- Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
- Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
- Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)
- Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

86. **Option (2) is correct**

Explanation: Article 15 of the Indian Constitution is an important provision that aims towards promoting equality and anti-discrimination in society. It aims to eradicate arbitrary social and economic inequities caused by things like caste, religion, and gender. To ensure that these kids may access public spaces equally, the school needs to make the required accommodations.

Schools and the Education Authority must not discriminate against pupils with special educational needs due to their disability.

They should promote the inclusion of special educational needs pupils in their admission arrangements and in all aspects of school life.

A major problem for disabled children who use wheelchairs is that it's not always possible for them to access the classroom – or, even worse, the school building – without assistance.

Not only does this create a barrier between them and their education, but it can impact their confidence. All children are trying to become more independent throughout their school years. Poor access makes this much more difficult for children to use wheelchairs.

It is recommended that all schools take action to ensure appropriate access ramps and lifts are installed so the entire school is wheelchair accessible

87. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Accessibility for people with impairments is a requirement of the Disability Act, 1995, which the school is not abiding by. Accessibility for people with disabilities is mandated under Section 44 of the Act for all public structures, including schools. This includes providing amenities like ramps, lifts, handrails, and other things that let people with disabilities move about the building freely and safely.

The government of India has put in place an Act for the disabled to make sure the disabled also form an important part of nation-building. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 came into force on February 7, 1996.

It is a significant step that ensures equal opportunities for people with disabilities.

The Act provides for both the preventive and promotional aspects of rehabilitation like education, employment and vocational training, reservation, research and manpower development, creation of a barrier-free environment, rehabilitation of persons with disability, unemployment allowance for the disabled, special insurance scheme for the disabled employees and establishment of homes for persons with severe disability etc.

88. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: The best activity to foster empathy for Ranjan or people with disabilities could be to hold a role-play in which pupils experience being pushed about in a wheelchair. It is critical to participate in all three types of learning in order to build empathy. This can entail looking for opportunities to interact with and learn from people who have different backgrounds and experiences, as

well as actively examining one's own prejudices and preconceptions. Individuals can respond with more empathy and compassion by continually learning and practising how to appreciate and understand others.

One of today's significant challenges for working towards inclusiveness is the development of effective interpersonal skills and among these is the capacity for empathy.

Empathy entails a different kind of learning.

Just reading textbooks won't develop this skill.

Neither is it a visual-motor skill like learning the knacks of golf or basketball, nor is it a matter of simple goodwill, caring, or an intention to be sensitive.

The development of this skill is a matter of focused imagination, picturing in the mind what it might be like to be in the other person's predicament.

This skill also involves an integration of remembering, rational thinking, intuition, and feeling, all of which support the active imaginative process.

89. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: By choosing a historical story, the teacher aims to show the class how historians use data analysis and a grasp of causal relationships to piece together the past. The teacher must make sure that the students understand how historians use logic and critical thinking to draw conclusions from the available information because inferences are an important component of this process. In the end, students should be able to draw parallels between historical accounts and current affairs and develop well-supported arguments based on pertinent data and logic.

History is a narrative account of the past. It is the story of changing human cultures, beliefs, and lifestyles and helps to build up a sense about what could happen in the future.

The historical narrative is a storytelling of a historic event that describes people who actually lived and events that actually happened.

Further, it tells us why a certain event occurred, its larger significance or context, and who were the crucial participants.

While selecting historical narrative making causal relations and inferences should be considered as objectives as:

Causal relations refer to the occurrence of one event as a result of the occurrence of the other event. Inferences mean reaching a conclusion on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

Through historical narratives, pupils should be able to connect the events and to draw conclusions with required evidence and reasoning.

90. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Comparing historical evolution in various civilizations should be considered by the teacher as a useful method of learning. Students can better understand how the present has changed by making a comparison like this, which also gives current events a larger context. Students can gain a more complex grasp of the historical processes that have shaped the world today by exploring the similarities and contrasts between societies.

History is a narrative account of the past. It is the story of changing human cultures, beliefs, and lifestyles. It is a journey across time and space which leads us into another world, another age, in which people lived differently. In the above-mentioned situation comparing historical development in different societies would be the pedagogical consideration of the teacher as it will help learners to:

- understand how the present evolved.
- build up a sense of what could happen in the future.
- imagine living in the past and relate to the experiences.
- trace continuity and change in the social processes in history.
- understand what was happening in another part of the world at that time.
- analyze how the administration system of our Indian subcontinent was different from others.

Language: English

91. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A language is a tool used to process ideas, which an individual uses to express his/her feelings, views, and opinions. Thus, we can say an individual processes his/her ideas, thoughts, beliefs, or feelings that arise in his/her mind, and then through the language, he/she communicates it with others.

92. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: A child can learn a language best when they have a proficient language teacher. As, a language teacher can encourage children to enhance their language skills by providing opportunities or experiences by providing them knowledge about language interpretation, their phonetic sounds, and can upskill their communication skills. With the help of various activities, a language teacher can encourage or provide opportunities for learners to experience and learn the language effectively.

93. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: An educational framework, Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), where opportunities are provided to learners to practice and learn the theory of a second language. Task-Based Language Teaching activities incorporate a variety of language skills such as reading, writing, listening, or speaking and opportunities are offered to students to actively engage in communication in a second language.

94. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Learning a second language is a deliberate and conscious process where learners learn another language other than their first/native language. The second language should be taught by using the target language as much as possible as it will help primary learners to understand it completely. Whereas, in higher classes, learners should be made familiar with the second language by translating words or sentences into the first language.

95. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: In English phonetics, there are 44 sounds which include consonants and vowel sounds. Out of 44 sounds, there are:

- 20 sounds of vowels and
- 24 sounds of consonants.

96. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: A speech community is a group of people who share the same grammatical rules and speak their own language in their community or group. There are 3 major components of the speech community that are as follows:

- They have a common language.
- Based on the common language that they use for interaction and communication with one another, they can be distinguished from other communities or groups
- They can easily be distinguished from other communities or groups based on their language.

97. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Grammatical analysis and instruction designed for second-language learners are known as pedagogical grammar. "The purpose of pedagogical grammar is to help language learners use grammar effectively and use language to communicate within the context of the target language." Thus, pedagogical grammar is learning grammar in context through use.

98. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: When learners belong to diverse linguistic backgrounds, the teacher should use a multilingual approach. Supporting multilingualism in the classroom will help students access more than one language, improve their understanding of their own language, and enhance

the emotional and social well-being of learners, leading to higher-quality in the teaching-learning process as participation and involvement will increase.

99. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Reading a text does not involve only reading and explaining the text line by line, but factors affecting appropriate reading ability involve correct usage of vocabulary, phonetics, pauses, style, etc. Thus, when a teacher reads out and explains the text line-by-line it is not an appropriate method for teaching a text as learners will not get an opportunity to explore the reading his/her skills and will also, not be able to contribute to learners reading abilities.

100. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Post-reading tasks show a path for students to

- Summarize what has been understood from the text,
- reflect on what he/she has read and
- relate the text to learners' knowledge and understanding.
- answer what they have read in the text.

Thus, Post-reading tasks are meant for assessing the learning and connecting it to real-life situations.

101. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: Intensive reading means reading text with complete focus and full concentration for a deeper understanding of the text. It involves reading the text in detail with aim of achieving some specific learning goals in teachers' and learners mind such as

- vocabulary learning,
- Use of correct grammar,
- emphasizing correct pronunciation or
- authors' intentions and views in text, etc.

Thus, Intensive reading is aimed at helping the learners read a text for improving study skills.

102. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: The process writing approach could be described as a bottom-up approach where the emphasis is given to writing as a means of communicating ideas or any kind of information. Through this approach, a learner gets a chance to write, produce a draft, review, edit and refine his/her writing.

103. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: Abeera, an English teacher, describes a scene and asks the learners to draw what they have heard, this is an example of picture dictation. Picture dictation is a method where the teacher describes a picture or a sequence of pictures to students who draw what they hear from their teacher. This activity enhances the listening skills and their

ability to visualize and comprehend information accurately

104. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: A short play that has only one act is called a One-Act Play. Such types of plays might consist of one or more scenes. Thus, while teaching a 'One-Act Play' a tableau can be used as one of the teaching strategies. As, tableau refers to silent still images made by actors posing as characters.

105. **Option (4) is correct.**

Explanation: A teacher divides her class into pairs to exchange their notebooks and make corrections as per the directions of the teacher. She is doing a Peer Assessment.

- Peer Assessment is a type of assessment where one or a group of students assess or evaluate other students' work.

106. **Option (2) is correct.**

Explanation: "India was one of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East. The original Chandni Chowk was built around a canal of the Yamuna, which passed down the street, forming a pool that reflected the moonlight and gave the area its name.

The business of Chandni Chowk was business only."

From the above lines of passage, we can say, the statements given in questions A and B are correct which are as follows:

- A canal used to run through Chandni Chowk.
- Business and trading were done on the banks of the canal.

107. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: "Most of what we call Old Delhi was built by the emperor Shah Jahan who, with characteristic modesty, called it Shahjahanabad."

From the above lines of passage, we can say, Shah Jahan named the new city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. It shows his modesty.

108. **Option (1) is correct.**

Explanation: "The city was built around 1640-1650 AD (so, by Delhi standards, it is actually young!) and remained the capital of the Mughal empire ever since."

From the above lines of passage, we can say, By Delhi standards, Old Delhi is called young because it was built around 1640-1650 AD.

109. **Option (3) is correct.**

Explanation: "India was one of the world's richest countries in that age, so the capital's commercial quarter was one of the most important trading and business centres in the East.

From the above lines of passage, we can say, During the Mughal period; Delhi was very prosperous because a

lot of trade and commerce took place there.

110. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "Some people say that it was the ruthless reprisals from the British after the 1857 Mutiny/War of Independence that destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk; as did the looting that was the hallmark of the East India Company's soldiers".

From the above lines of passage, we can say, East India Company's soldiers were ruthless as they destroyed the peaceful character of Chandni Chowk and looted the country. Thus, we can conclude by saying East India Company soldiers were cruel and greedy.

111. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The underlined word (that) is pronoun.

- Pronouns are used as a substitution for a noun. In other words, pronouns are words or phrases that are used to identify a specific person or thing.

112. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The underlined word (considering) is a/an adverb.

- Adverb is a word or phrase that expresses manner, place, time, or degree and modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, or adverb. Here, in the above sentence, 'considering' is describing the phrase, "which is not terribly ancient", thus, it is an adverb.

113. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The dictionary meaning of 'mess' is 'a person whose life is full of confusion and problems'. Thus, we can say that the word 'mess' means the same as 'confusion'.

114. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The word opposite in meaning to 'reflected' is absorbed.

- Reflected means to reflect, back, or throw back heat, light, or sound without absorbing it.
- Absorbed means to soak up any energy, liquid, or other substance by chemical or physical action.

115. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: "I love the Brooks which down their channels fret Even more than when I tripped lightly as they;"

From the above lines of the poem, we can say, that the poet loves the brooks now more than when he was young.

116. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: "The Clouds that gather round the setting sun Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's moraily"

From the above line of the poem, we can say that the clouds around the setting sun make the poet thoughtful. As poet thinks about the morality of human beings which means clouds

gathering around the setting sun making him thoughtful.

117. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: From the lines, "The Clouds that gather round the setting sun

Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's moraily"

From the above line of the poem, we can say that, during his lifetime, the poet has thought about the mortal nature of man. In the final stanza, the speaker believed that nature might love its beauty more than before now.

118. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Today the poet is thankful for

- The human heart which is full of joys and sorrows
- The palms won by him in the race of life.

The poet's adult knowledge appreciates nature to its fullest with his childhood memories.

119. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The figure of speech used in line 1 is personification. Personification is a figure of speech where we give human characteristics and human qualities to something non-human (such an animal or object).

120. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: "The innocent brightness of a newborn Day is lovely yet," is an example of a "transferred epithet". Transferred Epithet is a figure of speech where an epithet (adjective) is transferred from a person or thing to another that is describing it. In other words, we can say, an epithet is the transfer of a noun it is meant to describe another noun in a sentence.

Language: Hindi

121. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—सरसरी तौर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषयवस्तु का पता कर लेना पढ़ने की एक महत्वपूर्ण कुशलता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) सरसरी तौर पर पाठक विषयवस्तु की रूपरेखा अपने मस्तिष्क में तैयार कर लेता है।
- (ii) इससे पाठक के ज्ञानात्मक विकास का पता चलता है।

मानव अपने विचारों का आदान प्रदान मुख्य रूप से चार प्रक्रियाओं यथा सुनने, बोलना, पढ़ना, तथा लिखना द्वारा करता है। पठन अथवा पढ़ना भाषा के चार कौशलों में से एक है।

पठन एक सार्थक, उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवं चिंतन प्रधान प्रक्रिया है जिसमें भाषा की संरचना की समझ तथा पढ़े जा रहे पाठ के साथ विद्यार्थी के भावनात्मक सम्बन्ध स्वर अर्थ ग्रहण पर बल दिया जाता है। सरसरी तौर पर किसी पाठ को देखकर उसकी विषयवस्तु का पता कर लेना पढ़ने की एक महत्वपूर्ण कुशलता है। यह

आनंदानुभूति के लिए किये जाने वाले पठन से संबंधित है।

122. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों के बोलने-सीखने के सन्दर्भ में यह कथन बिल्कुल सही है कि बच्चों को सुनने और बोलने के अधिक से अधिक अवसर देने चाहिए।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) वाचन कौशल सुदृढ़ होगा।
- (ii) अभिव्यक्ति और सृजनात्मक शक्ति को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।
- (iii) श्रवण कौशल विकसित होगा।

मानव अपने विचारों को सुनकर, बोलकर, पढ़कर और लिखकर अभिव्यक्त करता है, भाषा से संबंधित इन चारों प्रक्रियाओं को प्रयोग करने की क्षमता ही भाषा कौशल कहलाती है। उपरोक्त चारों भाषा कौशलों में से 'वाचन कौशल' भाषाई कौशल का मौखिक अभिव्यक्त रूप है। भाषा शिक्षण के तहत यह किसी तथ्य को बोलकर पढ़ने और समझने से संबंधित है। यहाँ बच्चों के बोलना सीखने के संदर्भ में 'बच्चों को सुनने और बोलने के अधिक-से-अधिक अवसर देने चाहिए' कथन सही है क्योंकि बच्चे भाषा तक बेहतर तरीके से सीखते हैं जब भाषा का समृद्ध परिवेश हो।

123. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भोजपुरी भाषी मोना 'श' को 'स' और 'र' को 'ड़' बोलती है। इसका सर्वाधिक सम्भावित कारण मातृभाषा का व्याघात है। उच्चारण में दोष उत्पन्न होने का कारण प्रायः मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीयता का प्रभाव ही होता है। मुख से अक्षरों को बोलना उच्चारण कहलाता है। सभी वर्णों के लिए मुख में उच्चारण स्थान होते हैं। उच्चारण भाषा शिक्षण का एक अभिन्न अंग है जो अक्षरों को मुख से बोलने की प्रक्रिया से संबंधित है। उच्चारण में शुद्धता का स्थान प्रमुख होता है।

मोना द्वारा 'श' को 'स' और 'र' को 'ड़' बोलने की स्थिति को उसकी मातृभाषा का व्याघात अथवा क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रभाव कहना उचित होगा क्योंकि बच्चों में उच्चारण संबंधी दोष का प्रमुख कारण प्रायः मातृभाषा तथा क्षेत्रीयता का प्रभाव ही होता है। अलग-अलग जगहों पर एक ही शब्द का उच्चारण विभिन्न तरीके से किया जाता है, यही कारण है कि शब्दों के उच्चारण में इस बात का प्रभाव पड़ता है कि बच्चा किस क्षेत्र में रह रहा है और किस मातृभाषा का प्रयोग कर रहा है। उदाहरण: बिहार में 'ड़' को प्रायः 'र' बोला जाता है। अतः यहां ये संभावना बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है कि यहां के बच्चे 'लड़का' को लरका' बोलेंगे।

124. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कक्षा III की शिक्षिका अपने विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्य-पुस्तक से इतर भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के बाल-साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है क्योंकि वह चाहती है कि बच्चे अपनी पठन क्षमता बढ़ा सकें।

बाल साहित्य—

- (i) रोचकता प्रदान करता है।

- (ii) अधिक चित्रों का प्रयोग होता है।
 (iii) सृजनशीलता और कल्पनाशीलता में सहायक है।
 (iv) उत्साही पाठक बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।

जिसमें हित की भावना का निहित हो वही साहित्य है। साहित्य मनुष्य के भावों, विचारों, घटनाओं, अनुभवों की भाव सहित प्रस्तुति है। बाल साहित्य जो बालको को लिखा गया हो। प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की पठन क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए बच्चों को भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के बाल-साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। बच्चों में भाषाई विकास के लिए साहित्यिक विधाओं जैसे कविता, कहानी, आदि को सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है।

125. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरणिक पक्षों, शब्दों की बारीकियों के आकलन के सन्दर्भ में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि सन्दर्भ में व्याकरण को समझा जाए।

सन्दर्भ में व्याकरण—

- (i) व्याकरण नियमों की जानकारी प्रदान करने में सहायक।
 (ii) व्याकरण का क्रमबद्ध अध्ययन करने में सहायक।

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर व्याकरणिक पक्षों, शब्दों की बारीकियों के आकलन के सन्दर्भ में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण 'सन्दर्भ में व्याकरण समझना' है क्योंकि: सन्दर्भ में व्याकरण से तात्पर्य शिक्षण कार्य के दौरान पाठ में आने वाले शब्दों से सम्बन्धित अन्य शब्द तथा व्याकरणिक नियमों की जानकारी प्रदान करने से है। यह शिक्षण पाठ के दौरान पाठ में आने वाले शब्दों का उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय, संधिविच्छेद, आदि बताकर व्याकरणिक नियमों को आसानी से समझने में सहयोग करता है। सन्दर्भ में व्याकरण सिखाने पर बच्चों के लिए व्याकरणिक नियमों को ग्रहण करना सरल हो जाता है। वे उसे आसानी से समझते हैं जिससे कि उन्हें उन नियमों को बिना समझे कठस्थ करने की जरूरत नहीं होती।

126. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—हमने विद्यार्थियों को एक प्रश्न दिया है—'घर से विद्यालय आने तक आप रास्ते में जो-जो चीजें देखते हैं, उन्हें लिखें।' हमारी कक्षा में एक विद्यार्थी दृष्टि-बाधित है। हम प्रश्न में उस बच्चे की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तन कर देंगे।

दृष्टि-बाधिता किसी भी तरह के दृष्टि हानि का वर्णन करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला शब्द है। दृष्टि-बाधित बच्चे आंशिक दृष्टि हानि से ग्रसित होते हैं। इन्हें न्यून दृष्टि या दृष्टि या दृष्टि अक्षमता के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। उपरोक्त स्थिति में शिक्षक द्वारा 'प्रश्न में उस बच्चे की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तन करना' उचित प्रावधान होगा क्योंकि यह कदम: दृष्टि-बाधित बच्चों में आत्मविश्वास और स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा देगा। दृष्टि-बाधित बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राणाली का हिस्सा बनने में मदद करेगा।

दृष्टि-बाधित को अक्षमता के बावजूद समुचित समायोजन में सहयोग करेगा।

127. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी है—पाठ में आई कहानी को आगे बढ़ाना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) कहानी के माध्यम से सृजनशीलता तथा कल्पनाशीलता का विकास होगा।
 (ii) बौद्धिक स्तर सुदृढ़ होगा।
 (iii) विद्यार्थी भाषाई ज्ञान का पता चल सकेगा।
 उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों की भाषाई क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए पाठ में आई कहानी को आगे बढ़ाना सर्वाधिक उपयोगी है क्योंकि किसी कहानी के मौखिक या लिखित वर्णन करने के दौरान बच्चे: वास्तविक अनुभव के साथ भाषाई कौशलों को सुगमता से ग्रहण करेंगे। तथ्यों को स्वयं के निजी अनुभवों से जोड़ कर अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करेंगे।

स्वतंत्र एवं मौलिक अभिव्यक्ति के अवसर प्राप्त कर अपने विचारों को खुलकर रखेंगे।

128. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'बच्चे अपने चारों ओर लिखित सामग्री का जितना उपयोग होते देखेंगे उतनी ही लिखित भाषा के प्रति उनकी समझ सहज रूप से बनती चली जाएगी।' उपर्युक्त कथन का निहितार्थ है— बच्चों को अपने इर्द-गिर्द विज्ञापन, होर्डिंग्स, कैलेंडर, बाल-साहित्य, सूचियाँ आदि देखने-पढ़ने के अवसर मिलते रहने चाहिए। समृद्ध भाषिक परिवेश से तात्पर्य ऐसे परिवेश से है जिसमें बच्चे भाषा को अधिकाधिक देख, सुन और प्रयोग कर सकें। यह बच्चों के भाषाई विकास में अत्यधिक लाभकारी होता है क्योंकि यह—

बच्चों की समझ को शब्दों और वाक्यांशों की रचना के संबंध में विस्तार देता है। बच्चे में अभिव्यक्ति, रचनात्मकता, सृजनात्मकता तथा कल्पनाशीलता को प्रोत्साहन देता है। बच्चों में भाषा ज्ञान के प्रति जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न करता है जिससे बच्चे सक्रिय होकर भाषा सीखते हैं। बच्चों में सहज भाषा विकास की नींव रखता है तथा उन्हें रचनात्मक गतिविधियों में संलग्न करता है। बच्चों की भाषा संबंधी विविध आवश्यकताओं को विभिन्न भाषा मॉडलों तथा उपकरणों द्वारा पूर्ण करता है।

129. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—भाषा अर्जन सहज होता है।

भाषा अर्जन—

- (i) उस प्रक्रिया को कहते हैं जिसके द्वारा मानव भाषा को ग्रहण करने एवं समझने की क्षमता अर्जित करता है तथा बातचीत करने के लिए शब्दों और वाक्यों का प्रयोग करता है।

भाषा अर्जन एक सहज एवं स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें बच्चे घरेलू परिवेश में भाषा के नियमों को आसानी से आत्मसात् करते हैं, और बच्चे भाषा को सहज और स्वाभाविक रूप से सीखते हैं। भाषा अर्जन के माध्यम से

बालक अनुकरण द्वारा प्रथम भाषा सीखकर अपनी बातों को बोलचाल अर्थात् घर की भाषा में आसानी से अभिव्यक्त कर पाता है। भाषा अर्जन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से बच्चे अनुकरण द्वारा भाषा सीखकर अपनी बातों को अभिव्यक्त कर पाने में सक्षम हो पाता है।

130. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—अनुमान के साथ भाव ग्रहण की स्थिति में हम कहेंगे कि 'पठन' हो रहा है। पठन भाषा के महत्वपूर्ण चार कौशलों में से एक है। यह एक चिन्तन प्रधान प्रक्रिया है।

पठन कौशल का महत्व—

- (i) ज्ञानोपार्जन का एक साधन है।
 अनुमान के साथ भाव ग्रहण की स्थिति से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि 'पठन' हो रहा है क्योंकि पठन प्रक्रिया तभी सार्थक सिद्ध होती है जब एक पाठक: एक निश्चित उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए पढ़ता है। पठित वस्तु के अर्थ को संदर्भानुसार ग्रहण करते हुए पढ़ता है। पठन के दौरान आगे आने वाले तथ्यों का अनुमान लगाते हुए पढ़ता है।

131. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य पुस्तक में हिन्दीतर भाषाओं की रचनाओं को भी स्थान देने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है—अन्य भाषाओं के उत्कृष्ट साहित्य से परिचित कराना।

उद्देश्य—

- (i) सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक स्थिति से परिचित कराना।
 (ii) विभिन्न भाषाओं से परिचित कराना।
 (iii) विभिन्न भाषाओं के साहित्यिकारों से परिचित कराना।

उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा की पाठ्य-पुस्तक में हिन्दीतर भाषाओं की रचनाओं को स्थान देने का अन्य उद्देश्य: बच्चे सामाजिक संस्कृति से परिचित हो सकें। बच्चे भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषा के साहित्य से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषी साहित्यकारों से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषा के रचना शैली से परिचित हो सकें।

बच्चे हिन्दीतर भाषाओं के द्वारा संवेदनाओं को विस्तार दे सकें।

132. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—बच्चों की सशक्त लेखन क्षमता का परिचायक मौलिक विचार है। मौलिक विचार सृजन में सहायक होते हैं। मौलिक विचार द्वारा बच्चों के भाव अभिव्यक्त होते हैं। लेखन कला इन विचारों को प्रभावी बनाती है।

उपरोक्त चारों भाषा कौशलों में से 'लेखन कौशल' भाषाई कौशल का लिखित अभिव्यक्त रूप है। यह भावों और मौलिक विचारों को अर्थपूर्ण तरीके से लिखित रूप देने से संबंधित है।

मौलिक विचार से तात्पर्य विचारों में मौलिकता अर्थात् नवीनता का होना है। मौलिक विचार विद्या है जिसके द्वारा मनुष्य किसी समस्या के समाधान तक पहुँचता है, जीवन कि समस्या सुलझाता है तथा सही मार्ग चुनता है।

133. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ सीखने-सिखाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का सुचितित प्रयोग करना है।

मुहावरा—

- (i) अभिधेयार्थ से भिन्न कोई विशेष अर्थ देने वाले किसी भाषा के गठे हुए रूढ़ वाक्य, वाक्यांश या शब्द—समूह को मुहावरा कहा जाता है।

लोकोक्ति—

- (i) लोक में प्रचलित उक्ति।
(ii) किसी विशेष स्थान पर प्रसिद्ध हो जाने वाले कथन को लोकोक्ति कहते हैं।

मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ सीखने-सिखाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का सुचितित प्रयोग करना क्योंकि हिन्दी भाषा की सौंदर्य और आंचलिकता बनाए रखने हेतु शिक्षण कार्य के दौरान पाठ में निहित तथ्यों के संदर्भ में मुहावरों और लोकोक्तियों का सुचितित और उचित प्रयोग भाषा प्रयोग को प्रभावी बनाता है।

भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति को सजीव बनाता है। पाठ को अर्थपूर्ण, प्रवाहपूर्ण और रुचिकर बनाता है।

बच्चों में लिखित-मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति कौशल का विकास करता है।

बच्चों को तथ्यों को संदर्भ में जोड़कर आसानी से समझने में मदद करता है।

134. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—मुक्त अन्त वाले प्रश्न बच्चों की भाषागत रचनात्मकता का आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक रूप से उपयुक्त होंगे। इससे बच्चों की सृजनात्मक शक्ति विकसित होगी।

मुक्त अंत वाले प्रश्न बच्चों की भाषागत रचनात्मकता का आकलन करने में सर्वाधिक रूप से उपयुक्त होते हैं क्योंकि ऐसे प्रश्न बच्चों को दिशाओं में सोचने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।

बच्चों के विचारों में मौलिकता का समावेश करते हैं।

व्याख्यात्मक और वर्णनात्मक उत्तर देने योग्य नहीं होते हैं।

बच्चों में अपसारी चिंतन तथा सृजनात्मकता को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

135. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—तपस्या सातवीं कक्षा में विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में 'पृथ्वी' 'वसुधा' और 'भूमि' शब्दों के प्रयोगों की तरफ बच्चों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। ऐसा करने में उसका उद्देश्य है—हिन्दी की बारीकियाँ समझाना।

मुख्य बिन्दु—

- (i) तथ्यों को सन्दर्भ से जोड़ कर समझाने में सहायक है।
(ii) नियमों की पहचान में सहायक है।

तपस्या का उद्देश्य बच्चों को हिन्दी की बारीकियाँ समझाना है क्योंकि यहाँ इन शब्दों के माध्यम से शिक्षिका:

बच्चों को हिन्दी भाषा के एक ही शब्द के विभिन्न रूप से परिचित करा रही है।

बच्चों को तथ्यों को संदर्भ में जोड़कर आसानी से समझने योग्य बनाना चाहती है।

बच्चों में पर्यायवाची शब्दों के सुचितित और उचित प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित कर रही है।

विभिन्न सन्दर्भों में इन शब्दों का प्रयोग कर हिन्दी भाषा की विभिन्न रंगतों से रूबरू करा रही है।

136. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—यदि कबीर का समय पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी ईसवी है तो तिरुवल्लुवर का समय लगभग 500 वर्ष ई.पू. होगा।

उत्तर भारत के सन्त कबीर और दक्षिण भारत के सन्त कवि तिरुवल्लुवर के समय में लगभग दो हजार वर्ष का अंतराल है किन्तु इन दोनों महाकवियों के जीवन में अद्भुत साम्य पाया जाता है।

तिरुवल्लुवर एक प्रख्यात तमिल कवि है जिन्होंने तमिल साहित्य में नीति पर आधारित कृति थिरुकरल का सृजन किया। उन्हें थेवा पुलवर, वल्लुवर और पोयामोड़ी पुलवर जैसे अन्य नामों से भी जाना जाता है।

137. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—तिरुवल्लुवर के अनुसार श्रेष्ठ धर्म मन से पवित्र होता है।

श्रेष्ठ— गुणवाचक विशेषण है।

श्रेष्ठता— भाववाचक संज्ञा है।

138. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'तमिल' तमिलनाडु प्रदेश की भाषा है। तमिल पांडिचेरी और तमिलनाडु सरकार की एक आधिकारिक भाषा है। तमिल भाषा का प्रयोग केंद्रशासित प्रदेश पुदुचेरी में किसी भी आधिकारिक उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाता है। मुलयालम भाषा आधिकारिक रूप से केरल राज्य में उपयोग की जाती है, और यह केरल में लोकप्रिय है। तमिल तमिलनाडु में सबसे लोकप्रिय भाषा है और श्रीलंका में एक आधिकारिक भाषा भी है। हिन्दी उत्तर भारत की एक लोकप्रिय भाषा है और उत्तर प्रदेश की आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में उपयोग की जाती है।

139. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—जो सम्बन्ध चन्द्रगुप्त का चाणक्य से था वही सम्बन्ध एल्लाल का तिरुवल्लुवर से था। तिरुवल्लुवर का प्रामाणिक जीवन-वृत्तांत प्राप्त नहीं होता। प्रायः उन्हें चेन्नई के निकट मडिलापुर गाँव का जुलाहा माना जाता है किन्तु कुछ लोगों के अनुसार वे राजा एल्लाल के शासन में एक बड़े पदाधिकारी थे और उन्हें वैसा ही सम्मान था जैसा चन्द्रगुप्त के शासनकाल में चाणक्य को। राजा एल्लाल के शासन में एक बड़े पदाधिकारी थे और उन्हें वैसा ही सम्मान प्राप्त था जैसा चन्द्रगुप्त के शासनकाल में चाणक्य को। उनके बारे में उनके दंतकथाएँ प्रचलित हैं। जैसे—कहा जाता है कि एक संन्यासी नारी जाति से घृणा करता था। उसका विश्वास था

कि स्त्रियाँ बुराई की जड़ हैं और उनके साथ ईश्वर-भक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। तिरुवल्लुवर ने बड़े आदर से उसे अपने घर बुलाया। दो दिन उनके परिवार में रहकर संन्यासी के विचार ही बदल गए। उसने कहा, "यदि तिरुवल्लुवर और उनकी पत्नी जैसी जोड़ी हो तो गृहस्थ जीवन ही श्रेष्ठ है।"

140. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—तिरुवल्लुवर और कबीर में साम्य के बिन्दु हैं—

- (i) जन्म के बार माता-पिता के द्वारा त्याग देना।
(ii) एक से छन्द में कविता करना।
(iii) जुलाहे का व्यवसाय करना।
जन्म के बाद दोनों को माता-पिता द्वारा त्याग दिया गया था।
दोनों का व्यवसाय कपड़े बुनने (जुलाहे) का था।
दोनों ने छोटे-छोटे छन्दों में दोहे लिखे।
दोनों ने सात्विक गृहस्थ जीवन को अपनाया।

141. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—नारी जाति से घृणा करने वाले संन्यासी के विचार तिरुवल्लुवर ने अपनी गृहस्थी को साक्षी बनाकर बदले। एक संन्यासी नारी जाति से घृणा करता था। उसका विश्वास था कि स्त्रियाँ बुराई की जड़ हैं और उनके साथ ईश्वर भक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। तिरुवल्लुवर ने बड़े आदर से उसे अपने घर बुलाया। दो दिन उनके परिवार में रहकर संन्यासी के विचार ही बदल गए। उसने कहा—“यदि तिरुवल्लुवर और उनकी पत्नी जैसी जोड़ी हो तो गृहस्थ जीवन ही श्रेष्ठ है।” संत विरुवल्लवर ने ब्रह्मचर्य के स्थान पर सात्विक गृहस्थ जीवन को अपनाया था। एक संन्यासी जो नारी जाति से घृणा करता था उसे तिरुवल्लुवर ने अपनी गृहस्थी का बड़ा सटीक उदाहरण दिया। जिससे उस संन्यासी के विचार नारी जाति के बारे में पूरी तरह से बदल गए।

142. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—'ईश्वर-भक्ति' शब्द का विग्रह और समास 'ईश्वर की भक्ति-तत्पुरुष' होगा।

तत्पुरुष समास—

- (i) जिस समास में द्वितीय पद या उत्तर पद प्रधान हो उसे तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं।
(ii) प्रथम पद संज्ञा या विशेषण होता है।
समास—दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों के मेल से बनने वाले न तथा छोटे शब्दों को समास कहते हैं। तत्पुरुष समास—इस समास में पूर्व पद गौण तथा उत्तर पद प्रधान होता है तथा विभक्तियों का लोप हो जाता है। जैसे—देशभक्ति (देश के लिए भक्ति)।

143. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—झूठ को त्याग देने पर किसी धर्म की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती।

धर्म के बारे में दो कुरलों का आशय है—

- (i) भद्र पुरुषों! पवित्र मन होना ही धर्म है। स्वच्छ मन वाले वनों और देखो तुम उन्नति के शिखर पर कहीं-से कहीं पहुँच जाते हो।

- (ii) झूठ ने बोलने के गुण को ग्रहण करो तो किसी अन्य धर्म की आवश्यकता ही न रहेगी।

नास्तिक— ईश्वर को न मानने वाला

आस्तिक— ईश्वर को मानने वाला

144. विकल्प (2) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘स्नेह’ और ‘जतन’ शब्द क्रमशः तत्सम और तद्भव हैं।

तत्सम शब्द—

- (i) जो शब्द संस्कृत के समान होते हैं।
(ii) बिना कोई बदलाव करे उपयोग में लाते हैं।

तद्भव शब्द—

- (i) जो शब्द संस्कृत से उत्पन्न हुए हैं पर इनका प्रयोग मूल रूप में नहीं होता।
(ii) यह शब्द परिवर्तित होकर हिन्दी भाषा में आए हैं।

हिन्दी भाषा में उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द के चार भेद होते हैं;

- (1) तत्सम शब्द—संस्कृत भाषा से ज्यों के त्यों लिए गए शब्द। चन्द्र, स्नेह आदि।
- (2) तद्भव शब्द—जिन शब्दों का रूप बदलकर संस्कृत से हिन्दी में प्रयोग किया जाता है। बन्दूक, चांद आदि।
- (3) देशज शब्द—जिन शब्दों की उत्पत्ति के कोई स्रोत नहीं हैं। लोटा, खिड़की आदि।

- (4) विदेशी शब्द—दूसरे देश की भाषाओं (अरबी, फारसी उर्दू, अंग्रेजी आदि) के शब्द जिसका प्रयोग हम हिन्दी भाषा में करते हैं। चश्मा, डाक्टर, इलाज आदि।

145. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘माँ’ सम्बोधन मातृभूमि के लिए है।

माँ— प्रसू, मैया, महतारी, माई, धात्री, माता, जननी

दुर्गा— चंडिका, भवानी, जगदंबा, कल्याणी, महागौरी, कालिका, सुभद्रा, अम्बा, अम्बिका, शैलपुत्री।

146. विकल्प (4) उचित है।

व्याख्या—कवि निवेदन कर रहा है कि उसके जीवनदान को स्वीकार किया जाए। इस लिए वह कहता है कि—

“थाल में लाऊँ सजाकर भाल जब भी कविता के प्रारंभिक पंक्तियों में कवि मातृभूमि के लिए अपने ऋणी और मातृभूमि के ऋण चुकाने में असमर्थ एक अति निर्धन के रूप में अपनी छवि प्रस्तुत कर रहा है। जिसमें कवि मातृभूमि से ये प्रार्थना करता है कि समय आने पर जब वह अपना मस्तक थाल में सजाकर उसके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे तो ऋण स्वरूप उसके इस बलिदान को दया करके स्वीकार किया जाए। कर दया स्वीकार लेना वह समर्पण।”

147. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘नीड़ का कण-कण समर्पित’ कथन में ‘नीड़’ का आशय घर-परिवार से है। वैसे ‘नीड़’ का अर्थ ‘चिड़ियों के बैठने का स्थान, घोंसला’ है लेकिन काव्यांश में इससे तात्पर्य घर-परिवार से है। क्योंकि कवि घर-परिवार को भी माँ को समर्पित करना चाहता है।

148. विकल्प (3) उचित है।

व्याख्या—“चाहता हूँ, देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ”—कथन में ‘कुछ और’ से तात्पर्य है कि कुछ ऐसा दिया जाए जो बलिदान से भी बढ़कर हो।

149. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘अकिंचन’ का अर्थ है—अति निर्धन।

अकिंचन— गरीब, निर्धन, दीनहीन, दरिद्र।

150. विकल्प (1) उचित है।

व्याख्या—‘बलिदान’ शब्द से बना विशेषण ‘बलिदानी’ है।

विशेषण—

- (i) संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।
- (ii) उदाहरण के लिए—काला, मोटा, कायर, सुन्दर इत्यादि।

संज्ञा शब्द में प्रत्यय लगाकर भी विशेषण शब्द की रचना की जाती है। जैसे—राजस्थान + ई = राजस्थानी, प्यास + आ = प्यासा, मामा + एरा = ममेरा इत्यादि।